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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

JAN 13 1947

TREMAINE
MISS MARIE
2 WASHINGTON AVE
TORONTO 5
RDEC 27/43

THE FRONT PAGE

Breakdown Over Taxes

THERE seems now to be little for the Dominion Government to do except to abandon the whole idea of seeking guarantees for the avoidance of double taxation, one tax by the Dominion and one by the province. Whether the agreements which have already been arrived at can be carried into effect, or are worth carrying into effect, with half the provinces making no agreement whatever is more than we can determine. If they purport to be binding in each case without regard to what happens in any other province, they would presumably be carried out, if the agreeing province wants them carried out—as British Columbia, having achieved the best bargain, no doubt will. If they can be scrapped they should be. Double taxation, however undesirable, is a much lesser evil than the present squabble.

Nothing would seem to be more futile than the calling of another conference. Mr. Drew has stated most explicitly that Ontario will make no agreement with the Dominion except on the prime condition that the present Dominion Government be out of power. Mr. Duplessis has practically said that Quebec will make no agreement with any Dominion Government, which is not surprising since Mr. Duplessis has no party which could form a Dominion Government.

It is, we think, becoming more apparent every week that the only body which can effect even a temporary, to say nothing of a permanent, redistribution of the taxing powers and certain other powers as between the provinces and the Dominion is a Constitutional Convention, in which the participants will sit neither as representatives of a Conservative Government in this province, a Social Credit or Socialist Government in that province, nor a Liberal Government in another province or in the Dominion, but as representatives of different localities, chosen not for the party function of carrying on government, but for the purely temporary and non-party task of improving the machinery by which government is carried on. Probably we shall have to suffer more and greater evils from the present maldistribution of powers before we shall be willing to adopt this last resort.

On Being Fussy

"CANADA wants only the finest type of prospective immigrant; only that type of immigrant is needed or will be welcomed".—Montreal *Gazette*.

The present population of Canada, who will do the welcoming, are of course entirely the product of the finest types of immigration. We have only to look at ourselves to see that the process which produced Us must have been the most exquisitely selective process that can be imagined. Yet, as it happens, no single immigration movement at the time when it was taking place impressed the existing inhabitants of the country as being anything of the kind. The arrival of the French was certainly not a source of unmitigated satisfaction to the Indians. The arrival of the British was resisted with the utmost vigor by the French. The arrival of the United Empire Loyalists came nearer to pleasing their predecessors than that of any other influx, but that was because the colony had just acquired a potential enemy on its southern border and had been forced to realize its need of population, and these new citizens were already North Americans and their advent weakened the new Republic while it strengthened the British settlements. The arrival of the Irish pleased nobody except the steamship companies which brought them out and the railway companies which employed them as navvies. The arrival of the new English influx after the opening of the prairies led

(*Continued on Page Five*)

Release from wartime restraints, and the current success of Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan", gorgeously gowned by Cecil Beaton, are having a definite influence on 1947 fashions.—See pp. 2 and 3.

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Lady Windermere and Mr. Beaton Set the Pace

By Bernice Coffey

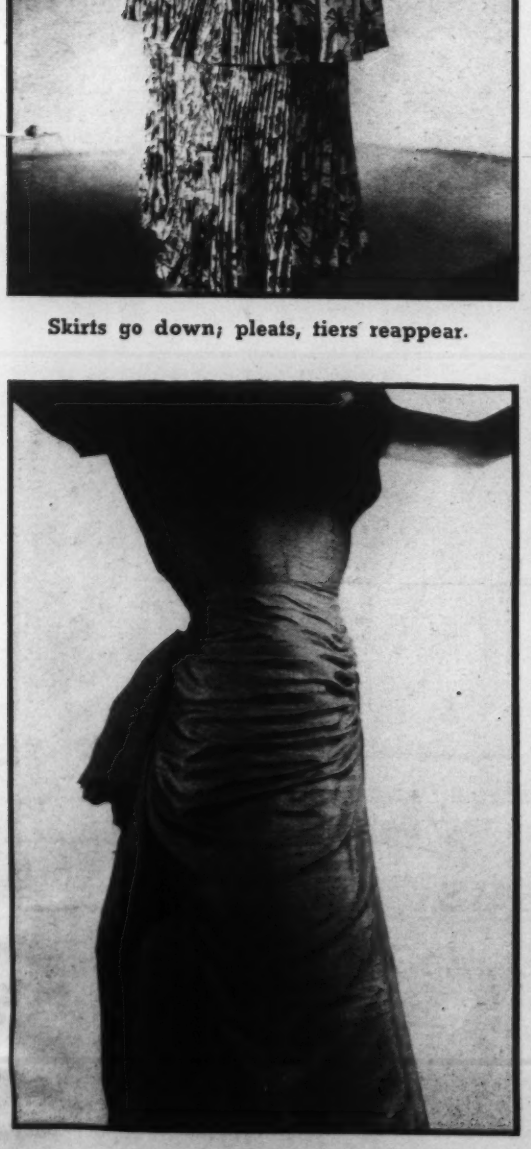
BIGGEST single fashion influence this spring lies in the New York hit play "Lady Windermere's Fan" with magnificent costumes and sets by Cecil Beaton. It has animated the revival of the sumptuous clothes of the early 1900's when statuesque Lily Langtry was the pin-up girl of the common man and the toast of kings, and the pre-Raphaelite painters the rage. From the period and the play stem the evening gown with skirt drawn taut to the body at front, falling in voluminous puffs and cascades at the back; bare shoulders framed by folds of fabric. To be sure, the belle of the childhood days of this century was "a fine figure of a woman," with a hand-span waist emphasized by breadth of hip and *la belle poitrine*. Modern women, less well-upholstered in these strategic spots, may wear clothes adapted from those of the great beauties of the 1900's, but they will have the unmistakable *cachet* of spring, 1947.

Flanges direct attention to the hips.

Skirts go down; pleats, tiers reappear.

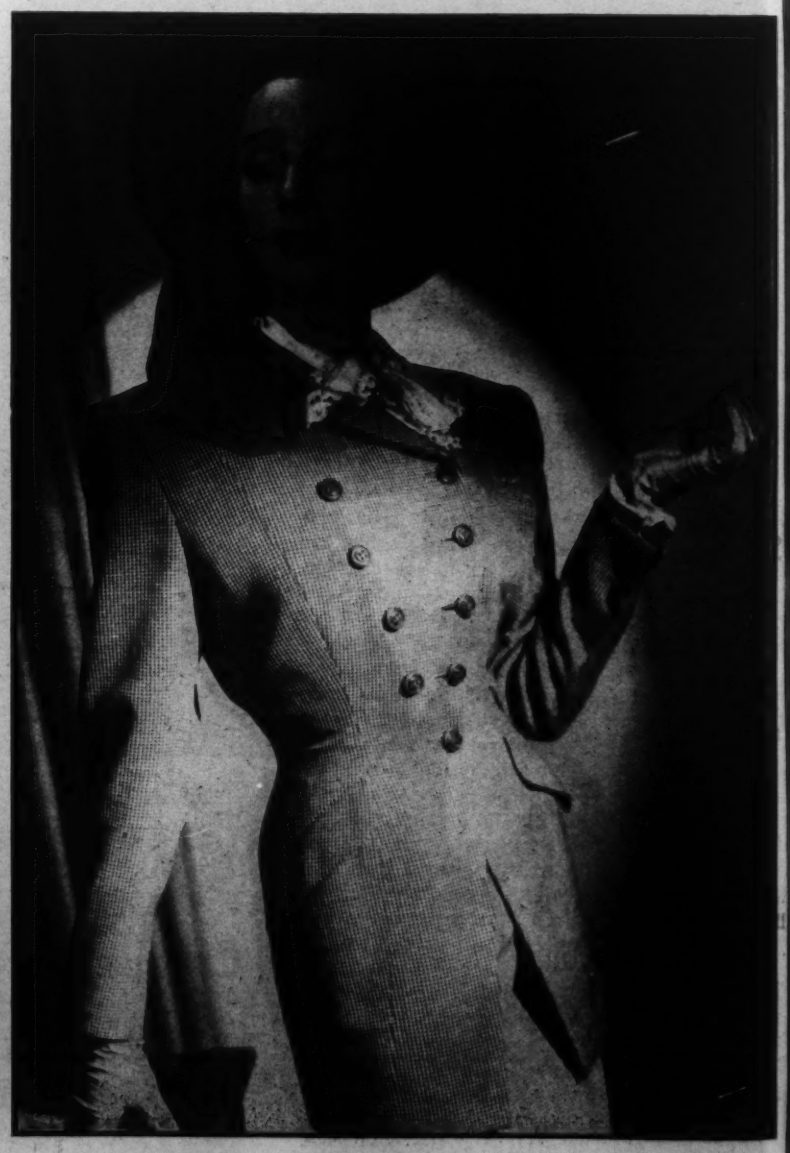
Softer sleeves appear for casual dress.

Short bolero, perennial spring favorite, reveals the swing of a pleated skirt.



Body sculptured skirt drawn up into a bustle, is borrowed from Gay Nineties.

Movement of many ruffles, the shadowy allure of lace, illustrate extremely feminine trend of spring clothes.



Suits are all things to all women. This long tunic has a cutaway front, slanted pocket flaps, many buttons.

A Triumph for Oscar — 50 Years Too Late

By NAT BENSON

New York.

"GIVE me the luxuries; anyone can have the necessities," murmured the efflorescent Oscar Wilde in one of his more opulent moments before disgrace, ruin and poverty overtook him.

The famous Irish playwright died 46 years ago. He who was reputed to have made £8,000 a year from his plays died without money enough to pay for his bleak and grim exile's funeral in Père Lachaise. The late Lord Alfred (Bosie) Douglas, son of the belligerent Marquis of Queensberry, paid for Oscar's obsequies. Which was only just, since the wayward and luckless Douglas and his weird advice to Oscar to take on the triple foes of British respectability, law and the Marquis proved to be the final push which sent Wilde over the precipice into disgrace.

Yet like Byron, who cheerfully and melodramatically survived even his own sins and finally achieved immortality in the realm of English poetry, Oscar Wilde has after nearly half a century been wholly rehabilitated as a dramatist of perennial freshness whose brilliance never grows less. Although, to use Oscar's own phrase, he was even "dying beyond his means" in 1900, he is now living beyond even his wildest dreams of opulence.

1946 has been a great year for him. It saw the publication of the finest, fairest book ever written about him, "Oscar Wilde: His Life and Wit" by Hesketh Pearson, the only book that minimizes the too-well known story of his piteous pathological oddities and gives us instead a full-length detailed portrait and extensive recording of the wit and wisdom of one of the greatest wits and raconteurs.

In addition to Pearson's fine book, Oscar's own first and favorite play "Lady Windermere's Fan" has been produced with a lushness and elegance well beyond anything which even his own rich imagination could have conjured up. This production is truly a great one, because by virtue of their hang-the-expense attitude toward the staggering costs of Beaton's setting and costuming, the "Lady's" Broadway backers, Homer Curran, Russell Lewis and Howard Young, have given it the absolutely perfect, orchidaceous background, décor and what-have-you to make its audiences at the comfortable Cort Theatre feel wholly transported for two delightful hours into the charming and gracious background of London's Mayfair of the glorious '90's.

For a brief and lovely evening all of that scintillant and fascinating world of frou-frou, in which Oscar so loved to bask, comes marvellously alive in the current New York production. To be strictly honest, it is almost wholly a transplanted English production, probably the richest and most satisfying one ever given this sparkling comedy since Sir George Alexander first produced it in 1892 at London's St. James's Theatre with Ellen Terry's sister Marion as the dashing *femme fatale,* Mrs. Erlynne. Miss Terry judged from her fusty portrait in the big "Souvenir Booklet," looks more like a frightened Elizabeth "Ba" Browning than the bosomy beauty she ought to have been. But, egad! When one views the gorgeous and regal Cornelia Otis Skinner as the breath-takingly beauteous (and I mean it in spades!) Mrs. Erlynne of the current New York production, well, one can only twirl a luxuriant handle-bar moustache or flick a Dundreary wind-teaser and remark in the rakish whisper of a *vieux marcheur*: "Gad, sir, what a woman! Lillian Russell and Langtry were beauties—but egad! Lord Augustus, this Cornelia simply *bedazzles* one!"

True English Beauty

And as a perfect foil for the lusciously ripe beauty and warm talent of Miss Skinner, there is the cold austere loveliness of the gracious Penelope Ward. As the painfully virtuous Lady Windermere, Miss Ward who is a true Engish beauty in the grand tradition, reminds one strikingly of the lovely young Queen Alexandra of the '70's for whom Tennyson wrote "The Sea-King's Daughter." It is a far cry from Tennyson to Billy Rose, but the latter, the irrepressible impresario of New York's gaudy "Diamond Horseshoe" saw in Penelope Ward something "that made him want to rush out and slay a dragon or pick an edelweiss for her."

The producers have assembled a most admirable cast for this unusual two-hour spell of dramatic enchantment—a group of ultra-talented ladies and gentlemen, most of them from over the water, who wear the glorious gowns and dashingly colorful gentlemen's raiment as if to the manor born. They carry it all off with the proper élan and savoir-faire, the essential distinction which keeps them from being engulfed by the sumptuous sets and gowns designed by Cecil Beaton; they have sufficient dignity and ease to keep them from appearing at any time merely like a group of actors acting, but give instead the illusion of being a sprightly bevy of aristocratic ladies and gentlemen having a perfectly illustrious time of it.

Debonair Department

The gentlemen are superb actors —the substantial, dependable Henry Daniell as the courtly and considerate Lord Windermere, the perfect husband; handsome young John Buckmaster, as the Lady's debonair tempter, Lord Darlington; Rex Evans looking exactly like Fred Emney of happy memory as the gallant and sanguine Lord Augustus Lorton; the charmingly seasoned campaigner Estelle Winwood doing a memorable character role and making the flossy Duchess of Berwick almost believable.

But I think when all is said and done, the lion's share of the credit for this marvellous production must go to that extraordinary five-talented genius, Cecil Beaton, who not only designed and created the amazingly luxurious sets and the colorful costumes as well, but is contributing a notable underlining of elegance to it all in his flawless enactment of the precious role of Cecil Graham (into which part Wilde projected himself most); he acts with a gracious assurance and deliberate charm which make Wilde's best lines seem even more scintillating than they are. Beaton has shown that he has a complete absorptive and interpretative feeling for Wilde and his glittering world of the worldling, the epigram and the aristocrat. As the cherry on the charlotte russe, Beaton enters on the rich dark green background of the famous third act with the vivid flash of a scarlet-lined opera cape, which, as Oscar himself once remarked of Sir Henry Irving's left leg, "is a perfect poem." The show is fundamentally Beaton's—he takes every possible trick, for it is he who has had the greatest share in re-creating for fascinated beholders the enchanted fantasy of the sparkling *haute monde* of 50 years ago!

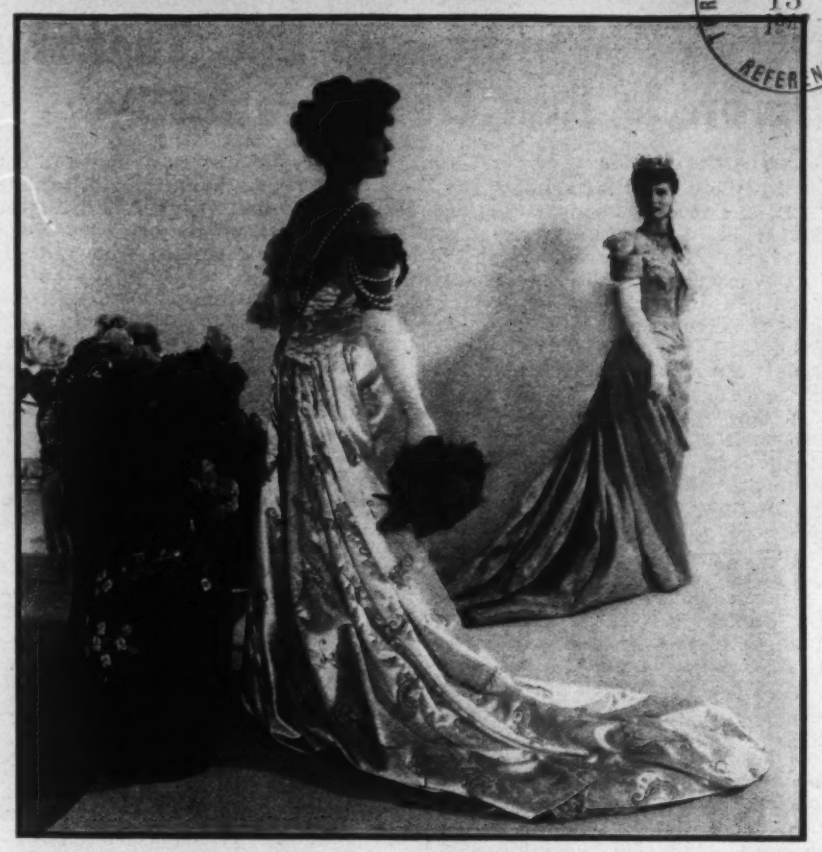
Iridescent World

This is indeed a New York hit show not to be missed, for in the words of the prophet "It has everything." I wish my good friend Hector Charlesworth could have seen it, for it presents the theatre world which he knew and loved so well, at its resplendent and radiant best. I think if that great wit and boulevardier Oscar himself could have seen its wealth of color, he might have said to Beaton with a gesture of mock self-deprecation "This, my dear Cecil, is almost too much—but fortunately, like Irving's 'Hamlet', it is funny without being vulgar." Between them all, its present producers did a superlative job of projecting in life the iridescent world of Wilde where "people are neither good nor bad — merely charming or tedious."

An interesting sidelight on the production was the fact that it almost made history in winning the approval of the redoubtable George Jean Nathan, most savagely purgative of all Broadway critics, who like Matthew Arnold "approves of very little, and even that with distinct reservations." The eclectic George Jean advised Broadway's current crop of playwrights to attend "Lady Windermere" and listen to how beautifully written the lines were. For this, a night-blooming orchid to George Jean, whose standards are so high they are often invisible—but for his all-out drastic purge of the American Repertory Theatre (with which we shall next deal) an *ignis fatuus* with bevelled edges!

During the war priceless paintings belonging to the famous Art Museum in Basle were safely hidden in cellars in Swiss mountain retreats. These, including Holbein's portrait of his family painted in 1528, are now back.

"The Fan" Still Has Everything



TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY JAN 13 19 REFERENCE

Beautiful Cornelia Otis Skinner (left) as Woman With A Past, Mrs. Erlynne, is thought by the virtuous Lady Windermere (Penelope Dudley Ward), who does not know it is her own mother, to be having an affair with her husband. Tempted to an indiscreet meeting, Lady Windermere leaves her fan in Lord Darlington's apartment, but her reputation is . . .

. . . saved by her mother claiming it. Cecil Beaton as the fop (above) delivers some of play's best wit. Ballroom Act II (below), most dazzling of Beaton's sets, gives a glimpse of Mayfair's spacious living in the '90's.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Duty of Members to See That the Union Is Run Democratically

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU deplore (SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 21) the recent action of the convention of a political party (the C.C.F.) in denying membership to "any worker in a bargaining unit which has an accredited bargaining agent if he refuses to join the union which acts as such agent". You argue that it may be desirable for the individual worker to withdraw from the organization of his fellow workers if that organization is "atrociously run". It would be as fair to argue that the person who thought the country was atrociously run could resolve his dissatisfaction democratically by disclaiming citizenship and refusing to vote.

If the accredited bargaining agency is atrociously run, it means that all of the employees are represented by an organization which is atrociously run. The inescapable democratic duty of all of the persons covered by a bargaining agency is to take steps to have that union well run. The reason that Communists have been able to run some unions in an atrociously undemocratic way is that too many union and non-union men have been irresponsible and negligent in their attitude toward the organization which represents them. Evasion of democratic responsibility by employees merely throws the control of their affairs into the hands of dictatorial elements which maintain themselves upon a mass of indifferent and uncritical supporters.

It is difficult to understand why a person who is anti-union would want to belong to a party which has been endorsed as the political arm of the Canadian Congress of Labor. On the other hand, there is no good argument in favor of the party's being morally bound to accept as members persons who are opposed to its principles.

Your suggestion that application of the Ontario resolution in Saskatchewan could result in the Minister of Labor's losing his membership in the C.C.F. if his union ever expelled him seems groundless. The job of a Cabinet minister is a full time one and, therefore, he could not be covered by a bargaining agent. If he has a union membership it must be an honorary one—or at least one which is not binding upon him in any way.

Your suggestion that, through such a resolution, organized labor may be placed in a position to control arbitrarily the actions of governments or at least the actions of some members of a government seems to be refuted by recent experience. No political party could be more closely linked to organized labor than is the Labor Party of Britain. Yet the British Government has lately demonstrated, especially in the field of foreign policy, that it is not all regulated by the resolutions passed individually or collectively by trade unions.

Toronto, Ont. D. A. BRISTOW

The Root of the Matter

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS very satisfactory to hear from Mr. Peddie his recognition of the fact that there is under the present economic set-up an inevitable shortage of purchasing power in production of goods for sale.

His solution for equating prices to purchasing power is to reduce prices, involving the self-immolation of producers.

It is an elementary economic law that all costs must be recovered in prices.

Costs must include payments to finance which do not enter purchasing power, such as depreciation, interest, insurance, reserves for pensions, expansion, bad debts, taxes, etc.

I ask you, which is the insane solution: (1) asking producers to bankrupt themselves, or (2) subsidizing the consumer with debt-free money (costing nothing) as is proposed by Social Credit?

As to "pieces of paper with figures printed on them," what does he use now for money?

Royal Oak, V.I., B.C. G. H. PETHICK

Restoring Competition

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to P. M. Richards' "Slavery by Popular Vote" (S.N., Dec. 14), here is a quotation from a letter which I recently received from a friend in England.

"Regarding the results of Socialism in this country, it is hard—indeed impossible—to get at the truth of just what is happening. To quote one writer, 'all is concealed in propaganda.' But so far as I can see, Socialism will end, largely at any rate, by being a failure in this country. So far, I should say, the masses have suffered more in the last year in Britain under Socialism than they would have under Toryism. And I am no great lover of that gentry. (Anyone wanting some real facts about Toryism in Britain should read 'Tory M.P.' or Cole's 'The Condition of Britain' and see why the infuriated soldiers voted for Socialism.) The capitalists in this country asked for it, and they got it. But it remains to be seen whether Socialism can do much that is constructive. If it can, I shall be very surprised. The papers are useless. However, to quote the editor of the London *Catholic Herald*, who is much opposed to old line Toryism and imperialism, 'the marriage between the Government and the people is over'."

Mr. Richards says that capitalism can be saved and be made to work successfully by restoring competition. Just how is this to be done? Would not legislation to keep the capitalist in his own backyard require so much supervision that the Government would be virtually the controlling power in industry, i.e., a king of Socialism? The very nature of capitalism (i.e., competition) means the driving under of unsuccessful competitors thus resulting in a gradual transformation of the economy into one of monopolistic capitalism or the control of all phases of industry by certain key groups.

This is where we are heading at present, and we are practically there. I should be very glad if someone could explain to me how we can restore competition in industry, as well as how it can be maintained for any appreciable length of time.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Bilingualism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been reading SATURDAY NIGHT, while living in Geneva for a number of months, in order not to get too far removed from the Canadian scene. I was greatly interested in the article by Stewart C. Easton in the October 12 issue regarding "The future of the French language in Canada". In the last paper which arrived yesterday, I note that two replies have already been sent to you. May I send a third from another angle.

I have attended many international meetings since coming to Geneva, both within and without the World's Y.W.C.A., which is my own special interest, and it is nearly always assumed in a group of that kind that one can speak and understand more than one language. Re-entering Switzerland the other day the passport officer, when he looked at my passport, remarked, "Oh, a Canadian; then you speak French." I replied lamely, attempting to at least make a pretence at saving my face, "No, I'm sorry I don't; I come from the English speaking part of Canada". As Mr. Easton says that is no excuse at all, particularly in a country like Switzerland, that is bilingual, or one might say trilingual, for most well educated Swiss speak English fluently too.

I have again and again had people say to me: "How can you get along in Canada without knowing French?" And I reply: "We can't but we do". I agree with Mr. Easton that bilingualism in Canada ought to mean not only that the French speaking section learn English, but that the English speaking section learn French. Furthermore, if Canadians are going to accept responsibility in international organizations, and really wish to understand the cultures of other people, they cannot do so adequately with only the English language. England uses the radio to great advantage in teaching foreign languages and Canada could use that medium as well.

EMMA R. KAUFMAN

Geneva, Switzerland

New Joys from Old Toys

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALL well-to-do Christian-minded parents might make a belated New Year's resolution to house-clean their children's nurseries from time to time for the patriotic and unselfish purpose of supplying the public nurseries of Canada's institutions with their children's unwanted toys. Under the able supervision of welfare workers many thousands of poor children without toys of any kind at home would be able to play to their heart's delight with toys that they have always dreamed about.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

Canada Grows Up

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A Canadian who is very enthusiastic about our country, it gave me great pride and pleasure to spend some time last month at Lake Success. The Canadian delegation to the U.N. was made up of cabinet ministers, leaders and top men from our two largest opposition political parties; men who are serving us abroad as Canadian ambassadors; and last, but not least, some of our best civil servants from the Department of External Affairs. It was pleasant to hear foreign diplomats —old men with life-long experience in the diplomatic game—say that the Canadian delegation is as good, if not better, than any other there.

It was a pleasant experience to sit, as I did, in the home of a very prominent New Yorker and, as he switched off his radio, to hear him say: "That was a damn good speech!" and to be able to reply: "Yes, someone from our Canadian delegation is on the air here several times a week."

It was invigorating to hear from an old hand at drafting international documents that our Canadian delegation had made a "superb" contribution in that difficult field.

To those "little" Canadians of such trembling mien, who talk so defeatedly of "joining with the United States"—who said the great U.S. wanted us anyway except as good neighbors?—or sitting more snugly in Mamma Britain's cosy lap, I strongly recommend a visit to the United Nations' next Assembly.

Toronto, Ont. NIK CAVELL

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE OTHER day the entire front page of a New York daily was given over solely to good news. The rest of the news was squeezed into the remaining 23 pages.

•

It is the pleasing custom of the Department of Finance in Ottawa to acknowledge the receipt of "conscience money" by an announcement in the daily press. Nothing on record indicates, however, that any Canadian taxpayer has ever been under the obligation of making a similar announcement in respect of conscience money received by him from the Department.

•

The latest entrant into the Book Club business offers a "Surprise Package" to new subscribers. Maybe it's a book we would really like to read.

•

Z-z-z-z-z-z!

The British Broadcasting Corporation has succeeded in inducing hypnotism over the air when, in a limited experiment, five out of twelve volunteers fell asleep. Many radio stations on this side of the Atlantic seem to have got beyond the experimental stage.

•

We would caution our readers that it is a little too early to write to the press claiming to have seen the first robin.

•

A police report mentions that although alcohol is made sufficiently obnoxious to be undrinkable, it is still consumed in large quantities. Incidentally, cocktail drinking is said to be more popular than ever, probably for the same reason.

Church leaders are said to be seriously concerned over declining contributions of church members, now estimated as 1.35 per cent of individual income, as against the 5.3 per cent of 20 years ago. We suggest church members be reminded that over this same period there has been a considerable increase in most insurance rates.

•

From a western farming journal: "Delicate electrical recording instruments have established that good cheese breathes."

Your real epicure, however, is never happy unless he is able to detect a decided hum.

•

Dear, Dear!

A Society for Abolishing "Dear" in Business Letters is being promoted by a Chicago businessman. "Dear Sir: Please send me further particulars . . ." etc.

•

A Rheumatic Club, for sufferers of this uncomfortable malady, has been opened in London (England). No doubt a proper atmosphere has been created by a pleasing décor of gnarled timbers and creaking doors.

•

A mechanical automobile washer able to wash, polish and dry a car in one minute flat and leave no streaks, is now on the market. We would be interested to learn if this could be adapted for use on Junior now and again.

•

"The Autobiography of Joe Louis" is to be published during the coming spring. Advance reports indicate that it will be a knock-out.

•

We are wondering if the fellow who operates the loud speaker of the radio in the upstairs apartment is responsible for the discovery reported in the press recently of high-frequency sounds which can knock a man flat at a distance of twenty feet.

—Photo by Karsh

Recent study of Fletcher Markle, well-known Canadian radio playwright, and formerly widely associated with drama activities at the C.B.C. Mr. Markle is at present under contract to Sir Alexander Korda and has been writing for him in Hollywood and New York. He expects to go to England early this summer to script for Korda Productions there.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

to the slogan "No English need apply" and to the term "remittance man". The Chinese were so unwelcome that their women were never admitted and they themselves were ultimately excluded altogether (after a long period of being charged $500 entry fee) and they are now almost extinct; while the Japanese were equally unpopular and were restricted by a "gentleman's agreement" because they could not be excluded by law. The Ukrainians—well, this is getting too near recent times, and we have no wish to hurt anybody's feelings. We have not mentioned the Scots, and the truth seems to be that they come in so quietly that nobody notices them, and in twenty years they are running the country and nobody dares to raise any objection to them.

The only point we want to make is that Canada no doubt always wanted the finest type of prospective immigrant, but she used to be content to take pretty much what she got, and the result is Us, and it isn't such a bad result at that. If we are going to not merely want but insist on getting nothing but the finest type of prospective immigrant the result may be that we shall get precious little immigration of any kind. This isn't the nineteenth century.

HEDONISM

LOOK up, my love, for life is ever-changing,
We may be carried downward with its ebb,
Why should we wait the wayward heart's estranging?
Why should we bear the soul's restraining web?
We are the spirit of the wave; we are
Vague as dream-shadows.

Dear lips, that tell me love is all-enduring,
Dear hands, that know no wisdom save their own,
I have seen too many faiths swept from their mooring
I have watched too many love-dreams die alone,
Can such as we be gay, be brave? We are
Vague as dream-shadows.

Look up, my love, arise, let us awaken
Flame-fires in the dusky folds of night,
Though in the years to come some heart forsaken
Strive drearily to keep those coals alight,
Though like the grey edge of the flame we are
Vague as dream-shadows.

SHEILA BARBOUR

On Changing Names

A PROPOSITION of great interest is put forward by an unnamed correspondent in the *Fortnightly Law Journal* in a discussion of the recent case of an application for change of name from Rezek to Rennie, made in an Ontario court, opposed by members of the very distinguished Rennie family, and eventually granted. This writer suggests, very reasonably, that when the Legislature substituted a formal court procedure for the old and relatively informal method of deed poll, it established a power of discretion on the part of the judge who hears the application; otherwise there seems to be no reason for the public advertisements, the hearing of all interested parties, and the consideration by the judge.

What the legislation did not do, however, is to set up any rules by which that discretion should be guided, and the writer in question suggests as one rule that "on no account shall the adoptive name be one which connotes a racial extraction other than that of the applicant." This is a proposition which needs some consideration.

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Animal-lovers are catered to by Wickett and Craig with their usual pair of hunting dogs, and by A. E. Anstey & Co., Toronto, with a nice kodachrome of playing setter puppies, and all the way from Didsbury, Alta., comes the calendar of C. E. Reiber with a stirring scene of a hunter carrying off a bear cub and perilously unaware that the mother bear is approaching behind him. Other scenics are a magnificent color photo of Rocky Rapids sent by National Petroleum of Montreal, which is so good that we cannot rule it out of honorable mention although it has far too much black type (partly because it is bilingual), a fine Morant color photo of a peaceful river scene, from Wawanesa Insurance, and a good view of Lion's Gate Bridge, Vancouver, from Empire Life. The only contemporary landscapes in painting are a charming canal scene by F. McGillivray Knowles from the North American Life, and a delicate sailboat and wharf by Thieme from Garage Supply Co., Toronto.

All the above get honorable mention from the calendar editor. Non-Canadian entries which get nothing but our admiration and gratitude are United Air Lines with twelve rich color photographs, West Virginia Pulp and Paper with an early nineteenth century painting of General Francis Marion crossing the Pedee River in a very precarious-looking craft, and a unique thing from Harris Seybold of Cleveland, O., with a lovely color-wash by T. M. Cleland entitled Holiday and six months of last year with six months of this year. This calendar is sent out in midsummer, just when everybody else's are beginning to pall, and must get a very good reception.

We and the World

IT IS surely most proper that the first holder of a separate portfolio of External Affairs in Canada, the Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, should make his first full-dress pronouncement on "The Foundations of Canadian Policy in World Affairs" in the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto. What he will say will be addressed to the nation at large; but this is the place for him to say it, and we have no doubt that Toronto on Monday next will provide him with an audience proportional to the immense importance of the subject and the great esteem in which the Secretary himself is held in English-speaking Canada.

Mr. St. Laurent is one of the keenest minds in the Dominion, and is profoundly determined that his country shall make the fullest contribution to international peace and progress of which it is capable—which means a great deal.

Of Funerals

THE wise man, in these days, will learn not to concern himself greatly over what happens to his remains when his spirit has departed from them. The law appears to give him very little control over them, though we should suppose that a bequest to the nearest of kin, made conditional on the performance or non-performance of whatever the testator specially desires or detests, would usually be pretty effective. It did not work, however, in the case of the late W. C. Fields, whose nearest of kin was an estranged wife to whom he perhaps did not care to leave anything beyond her legal rights anyhow, and who took advantage of her position to overrule his wishes both as to ceremony and as to disposal of the remains. We have known plenty of similar cases, including that of a distinguished Canadian who had made no Christian profession for many years and had always managed (though with great difficulty) to get himself recorded in the census as a Buddhist, but who was buried with the full ceremony of the United Church of Canada, eulogy and all.

Public opinion in such cases is always on the conventional side and against the eccentric. Mr. Fields desired to be cremated without ceremony. He was actually placed uncremated in a mausoleum with a lot of ceremony. His wishes were eccentric, his wife's were orthodox. His wife was alive, he was dead. If, gentle reader, you have any desire that your obsequies should be eccentric and your spouse does not share that desire, we advise you to abandon it, and not to worry your living spirit about what will happen to its mortal vehicle after it has departed. That attitude ought to be eccentric enough for anybody.

If, of course, you feel that what happens to your remains will have some influence upon the destiny of your soul, that is another matter. But even then it will surely suffice that one has done all that one lawfully can to procure the desired forms or lack of forms, and a well-worded curse on whosoever shall fail to perform your wishes should set you right with whatever Power you seek to conciliate.

POLITICAL HERALDRY

THE coat-of-arms for a Tory,
A regular, brass-bound Tory
Who praises yesterday's men,
Who broods on our ancient glory,
On customs mossy and hoary,
Frank Dobie says is a Setting Hen.

And what for a Liberal shield
(You ask) does the farm-yard yield?
Perforce we must take a glance
At a Clucking Hen in the field,
Complaining to sky and weald,
Who would like to set if she had a chance.

The turkey gobbler, the cock and the weasel
Might serve on the heraldry-artist's easel
For the lesser Parties I do not mention
But merely bring them to your attention.

J. E. M.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Duty of Members to See That the Union Is Run Democratically

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU deplore (SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 21) the recent action of the convention of a political party (the C.C.F.) in denying membership to "any worker in a bargaining unit which has an accredited bargaining agent if he refuses to join the union which acts as such agent". You argue that it may be desirable for the individual worker to withdraw from the organization of his fellow workers if that organization is "atrociously run". It would be as fair to argue that the person who thought the country was atrociously run could resolve his dissatisfaction democratically by disclaiming citizenship and refusing to vote.

If the accredited bargaining agency is atrociously run, it means that all of the employees are represented by an organization which is atrociously run. The inescapable democratic duty of all of the persons covered by a bargaining agency is to take steps to have that union well run. The reason that Communists have been able to run some unions in an atrociously undemocratic way is that too many union and non-union men have been irresponsible and negligent in their attitude toward the organization which represents them. Evasion of democratic responsibility by employees merely throws the control of their affairs into the hands of dictatorial elements which maintain themselves upon a mass of indifferent and uncritical supporters.

It is difficult to understand why a person who is anti-union would want to belong to a party which has been endorsed as the political arm of the Canadian Congress of Labor. On the other hand, there is no good argument in favor of the party's being morally bound to accept as members persons who are opposed to its principles.

Your suggestion that application of the Ontario resolution in Saskatchewan could result in the Minister of Labor's losing his membership in the C.C.F. if his union ever expelled him seems groundless. The job of a Cabinet minister is a full time one and, therefore, he could not be covered by a bargaining agent. If he has a union membership it must be an honorary one—or at least one which is not binding upon him in any way.

Your suggestion that, through such a resolution, organized labor may be placed in a position to control arbitrarily the actions of governments or at least the actions of some members of a government seems to be refuted by recent experience. No political party could be more closely linked to organized labor than is the Labor Party of Britain. Yet the British Government has lately demonstrated, especially in the field of foreign policy, that it is not all regulated by the resolutions passed individually or collectively by trade unions.

Toronto, Ont. D. A. BRISTOW

The Root of the Matter

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS very satisfactory to hear from Mr. Peddie his recognition of the fact that there is under the present economic set-up an inevitable shortage of purchasing power in production of goods for sale.

His solution for equating prices to purchasing power is to reduce prices, involving the self-immolation of producers.

It is an elementary economic law that all costs must be recovered in prices.

Costs must include payments to finance which do not enter purchasing power, such as depreciation, interest, insurance, reserves for pensions, expansion, bad debts, taxes, etc.

I ask you, which is the insane solution: (1) asking producers to bankrupt themselves, or (2) subsidizing the consumer with debt-free money (costing nothing) as is proposed by Social Credit?

As to "pieces of paper with figures printed on them," what does he use now for money?

Royal Oak, V.I., B.C. G. H. PETHICK

Restoring Competition

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to P. M. Richards' "Slavery by Popular Vote" (S.N., Dec. 14), here is a quotation from a letter which I recently received from a friend in England.

"Regarding the results of Socialism in this country, it is hard—indeed impossible—to get at the truth of just what is happening. To quote one writer, 'all is concealed in propaganda.' But so far as I can see, Socialism will end, largely at any rate, by being a failure in this country. So far, I should say, the masses have suffered more in the last year in Britain under Socialism than they would have under Toryism. And I am no great lover of that gentry. (Anyone wanting some real facts about Toryism in Britain should read 'Tory M.P.' or Cole's 'The Condition of Britain' and see why the infuriated soldiers voted for Socialism.) The capitalists in this country asked for it, and they got it. But it remains to be seen whether Socialism can do much that is constructive. If it can, I shall be very surprised. The papers are useless. However, to quote the editor of the London *Catholic Herald*, who is much opposed to old line Toryism and imperialism, 'the marriage between the Government and the people is over'."

Mr. Richards says that capitalism can be saved and be made to work successfully by restoring competition. Just how is this to be done? Would not legislation to keep the capitalist in his own backyard require so much supervision that the Government would be virtually the controlling power in industry, i.e., a king of Socialism? The very nature of capitalism (i.e., competition) means the driving under of unsuccessful competitors thus resulting in a gradual transformation of the economy into one of monopolistic capitalism or the control of all phases of industry by certain key groups.

This is where we are heading at present, and we are practically there. I should be very glad if someone could explain to me how we can restore competition in industry, as well as how it can be maintained for any appreciable length of time.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Bilingualism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been reading SATURDAY NIGHT, while living in Geneva for a number of months, in order not to get too far removed from the Canadian scene. I was greatly interested in the article by Stewart C. Easton in the October 12 issue regarding "The future of the French language in Canada". In the last paper which arrived yesterday, I note that two replies have already been sent to you. May I send a third from another angle.

I have attended many international meetings since coming to Geneva, both within and without the World's Y.W.C.A., which is my own special interest, and it is nearly always assumed in a group of that kind that one can speak and understand more than one language. Re-entering Switzerland the other day the passport officer, when he looked at my passport, remarked, "Oh, a Canadian; then you speak French." I replied lamely, attempting to at least make a pretence at saving my face, "No, I'm sorry I don't; I come from the English speaking part of Canada". As Mr. Easton says that is no excuse at all, particularly in a country like Switzerland, that is bilingual, or one might say trilingual, for most well educated Swiss speak English fluently too.

I have again and again had people say to me: "How can you get along in Canada without knowing French?" And I reply: "We can't but we do". I agree with Mr. Easton that bilingualism in Canada ought to mean not only that the French speaking section learn English, but that the English speaking section learn French. Furthermore, if Canadians are going to accept responsibility in international organizations, and really wish to understand the cultures of other people, they cannot do so adequately with only the English language. England uses the radio to great advantage in teaching foreign languages and Canada could use that medium as well.

EMMA R. KAUFMAN

Geneva, Switzerland

New Joys from Old Toys

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALL well-to-do Christian-minded parents might make a belated New Year's resolution to house-clean their children's nurseries from time to time for the patriotic and unselfish purpose of supplying the public nurseries of Canada's institutions with their children's unwanted toys. Under the able supervision of welfare workers many thousands of poor children without toys of any kind at home would be able to play to their heart's delight with toys that they have always dreamed about.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

Canada Grows Up

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A Canadian who is very enthusiastic about our country, it gave me great pride and pleasure to spend some time last month at Lake Success. The Canadian delegation to the U.N. was made up of cabinet ministers, leaders and top men from our two largest opposition political parties; men who are serving us abroad as Canadian ambassadors; and last, but not least, some of our best civil servants from the Department of External Affairs. It was pleasant to hear foreign diplomats—old men with life-long experience in the diplomatic game—say that the Canadian delegation is as good, if not better, than any other there.

It was a pleasant experience to sit, as I did, in the home of a very prominent New Yorker and, as he switched off his radio, to hear him say: "That was a damn good speech!" and to be able to reply: "Yes, someone from our Canadian delegation is on the air here several times a week."

It was invigorating to hear from an old hand at drafting international documents that our Canadian delegation had made a "superb" contribution in that difficult field.

To those "little" Canadians of such trembling mien, who talk so defeatedly of "joining with the United States"—who said the great U.S. wanted us anyway except as good neighbors?—or sitting more snugly in Mamma Britain's cosy lap, I strongly recommend a visit to the United Nations' next Assembly.

Toronto, Ont. NIK CAVELL

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE OTHER day the entire front page of a New York daily was given over solely to good news. The rest of the news was squeezed into the remaining 23 pages.

•

It is the pleasing custom of the Department of Finance in Ottawa to acknowledge the receipt of "conscience money" by an announcement in the daily press. Nothing on record indicates, however, that any Canadian taxpayer has ever been under the obligation of making a similar announcement in respect of conscience money received by him from the Department.

•

The latest entrant into the Book Club business offers a "Surprise Package" to new subscribers. Maybe it's a book we would really like to read.

•

Z-z-z-z-z-z!

The British Broadcasting Corporation has succeeded in inducing hypnotism over the air when, in a limited experiment, five out of twelve volunteers fell asleep. Many radio stations on this side of the Atlantic seem to have got beyond the experimental stage.

•

We would caution our readers that it is a little too early to write to the press claiming to have seen the first robin.

•

A police report mentions that although alcohol is made sufficiently obnoxious to be undrinkable, it is still consumed in large quantities. Incidentally, cocktail drinking is said to be more popular than ever, probably for the same reason.

Church leaders are said to be seriously concerned over declining contributions of church members, now estimated as 1.35 per cent of individual income, as against the 5.3 per cent of 20 years ago. We suggest church members be reminded that over this same period there has been a considerable increase in most insurance rates.

•

From a western farming journal: "Delicate electrical recording instruments have established that good cheese breathes."

Your real epicure, however, is never happy unless he is able to detect a decided hum.

•

Dear, Dear!

A Society for Abolishing "Dear" in Business Letters is being promoted by a Chicago businessman. "Dear Sir: Please send me further particulars . . ." etc.

•

A Rheumatic Club, for sufferers of this uncomfortable malady, has been opened in London (England). No doubt a proper atmosphere has been created by a pleasing décor of gnarled timbers and creaking doors.

•

A mechanical automobile washer able to wash, polish and dry a car in one minute flat and leave no streaks, is now on the market. We would be interested to learn if this could be adapted for use on Junior now and again.

•

"The Autobiography of Joe Louis" is to be published during the coming spring. Advance reports indicate that it will be a knock-out.

•

We are wondering if the fellow who operates the loud speaker of the radio in the upstairs apartment is responsible for the discovery reported in the press recently of high-frequency sounds which can knock a man flat at a distance of twenty feet.

—Photo by Karsh

Recent study of Fletcher Markle, well-known Canadian radio playwright, and formerly widely associated with drama activities at the C.B.C. Mr. Markle is at present under contract to Sir Alexander Korda and has been writing for him in Hollywood and New York. He expects to go to England early this summer to script for Korda Productions there.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

to the slogan "No English need apply" and to the term "remittance man". The Chinese were so unwelcome that their women were never admitted and they themselves were ultimately excluded altogether (after a long period of being charged $500 entry fee) and they are now almost extinct; while the Japanese were equally unpopular and were restricted by a "gentleman's agreement" because they could not be excluded by law. The Ukrainians—well, this is getting too near recent times, and we have no wish to hurt anybody's feelings. We have not mentioned the Scots, and the truth seems to be that they come in so quietly that nobody notices them, and in twenty years they are running the country and nobody dares to raise any objection to them.

The only point we want to make is that Canada no doubt always wanted the finest type of prospective immigrant, but she used to be content to take pretty much what she got, and the result is Us, and it isn't such a bad result at that. If we are going to not merely want but insist on getting nothing but the finest type of prospective immigrant the result may be that we shall get precious little immigration of any kind. This isn't the nineteenth century.

HEDONISM

LOOK up, my love, for life is ever-changing,
We may be carried downward with its ebb,
Why should we wait the wayward heart's estranging?
Why should we bear the soul's restraining web?
We are the spirit of the wave; we are
Vague as dream-shadows.

Dear lips, that tell me love is all-enduring,
Dear hands, that know no wisdom save their own,
I have seen too many faiths swept from their mooring
I have watched too many love-dreams die alone,
Can such as we be gay, be brave? We are
Vague as dream-shadows.

Look up, my love, arise, let us awaken
Flame-fires in the dusky folds of night,
Though in the years to come some heart forsaken
Strive drearily to keep those coals alight,
Though like the grey edge of the flame we are
Vague as dream-shadows.

SHEILA BARBOUR

On Changing Names

A PROPOSITION of great interest is put forward by an unnamed correspondent in the *Fortnightly Law Journal* in a discussion of the recent case of an application for change of name from Rezek to Rennie, made in an Ontario court, opposed by members of the very distinguished Rennie family, and eventually granted. This writer suggests, very reasonably, that when the Legislature substituted a formal court procedure for the old and relatively informal method of deed poll, it established a power of discretion on the part of the judge who hears the application; otherwise there seems to be no reason for the public advertisements, the hearing of all interested parties, and the consideration by the judge.

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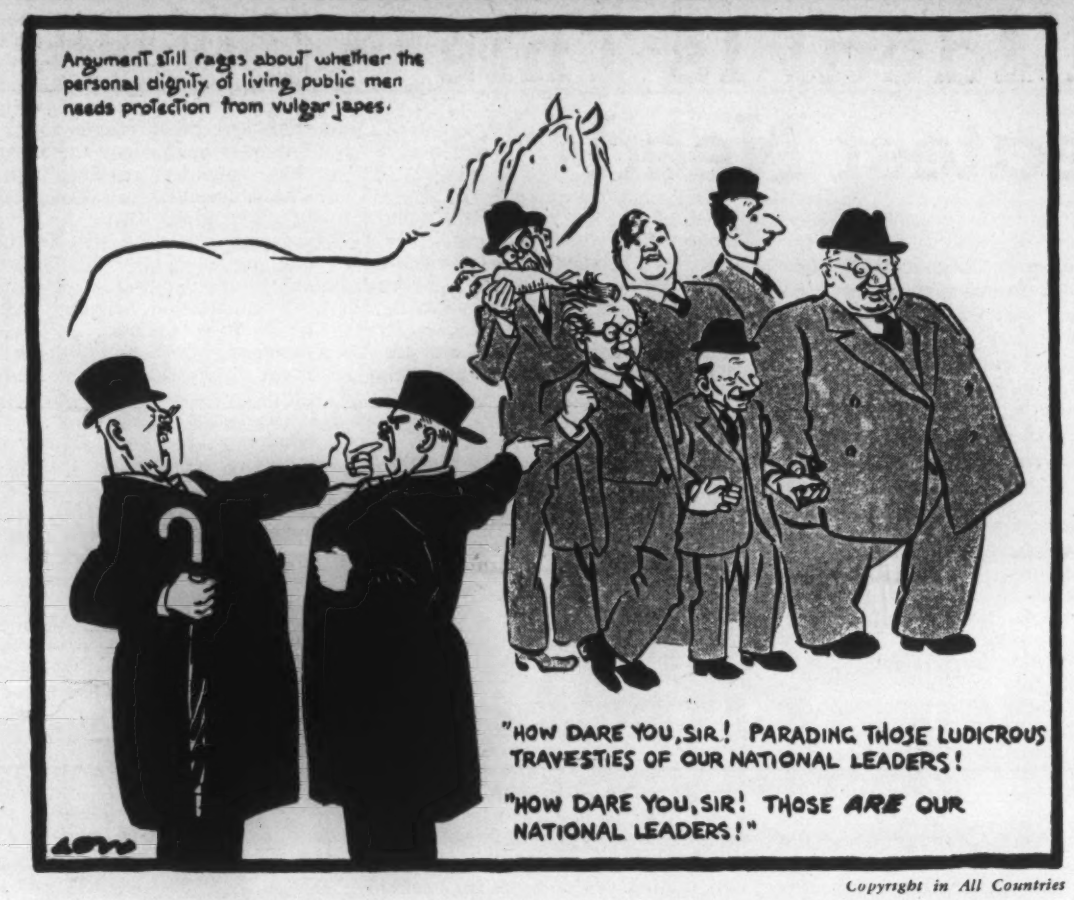
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Canadian history does well with a Hornyansky print of an old Rideau mill in very rich subdued tones, issued by Canadian Carbon and Ribbon; a painting of the landing of the *Hector* in Nova Scotia, by Kelly and Stapleton for Confederation Life, an early Canadian painting of a prospector's camp by Lucius O'Brien for Imperial Bank; and a dramatic but slightly over-colored picture by H. Simpson of John Rowand stopping the charge of a band of Blackfeet Indians, for Hudson's Bay Company.

The traditional churchwarden smokers of Old Chum Tobacco have been brought sharply up to date by being taken to a hill near Greenwich Observatory to watch the last fall of the timeball before that historic institution is transferred to Hurstmonceux Castle. Art critics may dismiss this calendar as a survival of an outmoded convention, but they should not fail to note the extreme dexterity with which the color of the costumes is blended; Old Chum may become a collector's item some day.

Animal-lovers are catered to by Wickett and Craig with their usual pair of hunting dogs, and by A. E. Anstey & Co., Toronto, with a nice kodachrome of playing setter puppies, and all the way from Didsbury, Alta., comes the calendar of C. E. Reiber with a stirring scene of a hunter carrying off a bear cub and perilously unaware that the mother bear is approaching behind him. Other scenics are a magnificent color photo of Rocky Rapids sent by National Petroleum of Montreal, which is so good that we cannot rule it out of honorable mention although it has far too much black type (partly because it is bilingual), a fine Morant color photo of a peaceful river scene, from Wawanesa Insurance, and a good view of Lion's Gate Bridge, Vancouver, from Empire Life. The only contemporary landscapes in painting are a charming canal scene by F. McGillivray Knowles from the North American Life, and a delicate sailboat and wharf by Thieme from Garage Supply Co., Toronto.

All the above get honorable mention from the calendar editor. Non-Canadian entries which get nothing but our admiration and gratitude are United Air Lines with twelve rich color photographs, West Virginia Pulp and Paper with an early nineteenth century painting of General Francis Marion crossing the Pedee River in a very precarious-looking craft, and a unique thing from Harris Seybold of Cleveland, O., with a lovely color-wash by T. M. Cleland entitled Holiday and six months of last year with six months of this year. This calendar is sent out in midsummer, just when everybody else's are beginning to pall, and must get a very good reception.

We and the World

IT IS surely most proper that the first holder of a separate portfolio of External Affairs in Canada, the Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, should make his first full-dress pronouncement on "The Foundations of Canadian Policy in World Affairs" in the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto. What he will say will be addressed to the nation at large; but this is the place for him to say it, and we have no doubt that Toronto on Monday next will provide him with an audience proportional to the immense importance of the subject and the great esteem in which the Secretary himself is held in English-speaking Canada.

Mr. St. Laurent is one of the keenest minds in the Dominion, and is profoundly determined that his country shall make the fullest contribution to international peace and progress of which it is capable—which means a great deal.

Of Funerals

THE wise man, in these days, will learn not to concern himself greatly over what happens to his remains when his spirit has departed from them. The law appears to give him very little control over them, though we should suppose that a bequest to the nearest of kin, made conditional on the performance or non-performance of whatever the testator specially desires or detests, would usually be pretty effective. It did not work, however, in the case of the late W. C. Fields, whose nearest of kin was an estranged wife to whom he perhaps did not care to leave anything beyond her legal rights anyhow, and who took advantage of her position to overrule his wishes both as to ceremony and as to disposal of the remains. We have known plenty of similar cases, including that of a distinguished Canadian who had made no Christian profession for many years and had always managed (though with great difficulty) to get himself recorded in the census as a Buddhist, but who was buried with the full ceremony of the United Church of Canada, eulogy and all.

Public opinion in such cases is always on the conventional side and against the eccentric. Mr. Fields desired to be cremated without ceremony. He was actually placed uncremated in a mausoleum with a lot of ceremony. His wishes were eccentric, his wife's were orthodox. His wife was alive, he was dead. If, gentle reader, you have any desire that your obsequies should be eccentric and your spouse does not share that desire, we advise you to abandon it, and not to worry your living spirit about what will happen to its mortal vehicle after it has departed. That attitude ought to be eccentric enough for anybody.

If, of course, you feel that what happens to your remains will have some influence upon the destiny of your soul, that is another matter. But even then it will surely suffice that one has done all that one lawfully can to procure the desired forms or lack of forms, and a well-worded curse on whosoever shall fail to perform your wishes should set you right with whatever Power you seek to conciliate.

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(You ask) does the farm-yard yield?
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At a Clucking Hen in the field,
Complaining to sky and weald,
Who would like to set if she had a chance.

The turkey gobbler, the cock and the weasel
Might serve on the heraldry-artist's easel
For the lesser Parties I do not mention
But merely bring them to your attention.

J. E. M.

A National Ideal Is This Nation's Greatest Need

By STEWART C. EASTON

In December 14 issue of Saturday Night the Editor-in-Chief wrote of the "bewilderment" of the Canadian people that he found fifty years ago and that still exists today. Mr. Easton suggests that this bewilderment is due to the fact that we possess the forms of national government while national unity, which must be based on a national culture, lags behind. It is no use creating a form into which we imagine we will fit if we do not take the steps necessary to make this form suitable for us. Our national cultural frustration is due to the fact that we have no national ideal to follow, though we have all the economic resources and individuality to create a true nation.

ONE of the least questionable assumptions of the materialist conception of history, popularized by Marx and Engels, is that the economic, social, and cultural conditions of any environment determine the thoughts of men living with it, so that they strive to bring forth the institutions necessary for its growth.

It would not be possible, for instance, for modern capitalism to develop out of mediaeval guilds, since guild organization pre-supposes a personal relationship between man and the products of his labor which can never be present in industrial capitalism. But when economic and social conditions, such as the increase of population and the invention of labor saving devices, make the guilds no longer suitable for the changed conditions of the time, men begin to turn their thoughts towards the kind of institutions that will take care of these new needs. We need not expect to find the *idea* of the modern capitalistic structure in the early days of the guilds, when they were still capable of fulfilling the demands of the existing civilization.

If a thinker were able to foresee in advance the whole process of the evolution of capitalism and were to formulate an ideal goal for his people to pursue, his advice would be useless, and contemporary ears would necessarily be deaf to it. It is the business of the thinker to see how far we have progressed, the direction in which we are moving, and indicate in advance only the next stage of development. It is easy to sit in a study and imagine Utopias; it is far more difficult to show, on the basis of current realities, the conditions which are, in a sense, trying to realize themselves.

The development of social institutions can only be hastened within certain well-defined limits. We cannot implement a law that children must all be fully adult at the age of seven; even in the case of the less complex organism of a plant we weaken the structure by forcing it to unnatural growth. The observations of Marx on the western nations such as England, France, Germany, and, above all, the Austro-Hungarian Empire were, at least partly, correct. Natural development in these countries was being retarded by the conservative policies of many who were afraid to take the necessary steps forward. The longer they were able to retain the status quo by force the nearer they brought the revolution. Finally it took two wars to effect the adjustment. It is not certain yet whether they will be enough.

Revolution may have been the only possible policy in Russia; this was not the error committed by the followers of Marx. The error lay in formulating as an ideal an end that could only be reached after centuries of social development that had been passed through by other European countries, but not by Russia. The forced growth that has resulted simply cannot be permanent.

Though Russian leaders have succeeded to some extent in imbuing their people with the ideal, though they have used the best techniques they can think of to condition the people through education, it seems in the last degree unlikely that the ideal can be attained. Ultimately they will be forced to consolidate and be content with lesser objectives.

This article, however, is not intended to be a discussion of Russia, but of Canada. For it seems to me that the bewilderment, of which the Editor-in-Chief of SATURDAY NIGHT wrote so eloquently a few weeks ago, that afflicts the Canadian people is due to a fundamental error in our own thinking that is comparable in quality, if not in scale, to this Russian error. And we must face it if we are to play our proper part in the world.

No Short Cuts

The one lesson that we should try to learn from history is not that nothing is ever learned from it, as the cynics claim, but that there are no permanent short cuts to development. A culture or civilization may not *be* an organism, as Spengler seems to have believed; but it does develop in the same way as an organism. The thinker, as I have tried to show, must only, in his ideas, be a little ahead of us at a given moment; the institutions he devises, which we, on his advice, bring into being, must correspond to what we shall soon become. In so far as these institutions themselves have the power within them of organic development, so long will they be suitable for us. If they are static and cannot develop, as for instance, the institution of absolute monarchy, then they will ultimately have to be scrapped, whether by peaceful change or by revolution.

The United States constitution was founded solidly upon the thought of John Locke, modified by the local conditions perceived by Jefferson and his contemporaries. The Lockean idea of man, which is not an absolute one, nor the only possible idea to be held of man, is embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Though it was not accepted everywhere in the time of Jefferson, it was sufficiently adapted to American social and cultural realities that it became increasingly acceptable.

Today every native white American absorbs it almost with his mother's milk. This Constitution until now has had enough power of adaptation within it to prove adequate for the needs of a century and a half of social progress. But the best American thinkers are already beginning to think what must be the next stage of development, whether the constitution can be adapted further, or whether it will have to be scrapped in favor of another.

All this is in accordance with the natural development of every culture. There have been no successful attempts to skip any necessary stages. Though there are a continuous ferment in American national life and continuous criticism of existing institutions, they are all orderly and reasonable. They are to be expected in just this form in any growing organism. There is no sense of frustration at the existing political forms, except on the part of the various minorities who remain alien to the national culture, for whom no way of assimilation has yet been devised.

A Vague Idea

But if we look at Canadian culture, a very different picture is presented. We do not seem to be in the throes of an orderly national development in the same way as the Americans. We have in our minds a sort of vague idea that we ought to drive towards national unity. We have the political institutions which would be suitable for us, with a certain amount of adaptation, if we were a nation. But we have skipped the most important step — the very development of a national culture to which our political institutions should give form. Our Fathers of Confederation saw what we *ought* to be, and what we ought to possess if we had really reached that stage. But we never reached it; we haven't reached it yet.

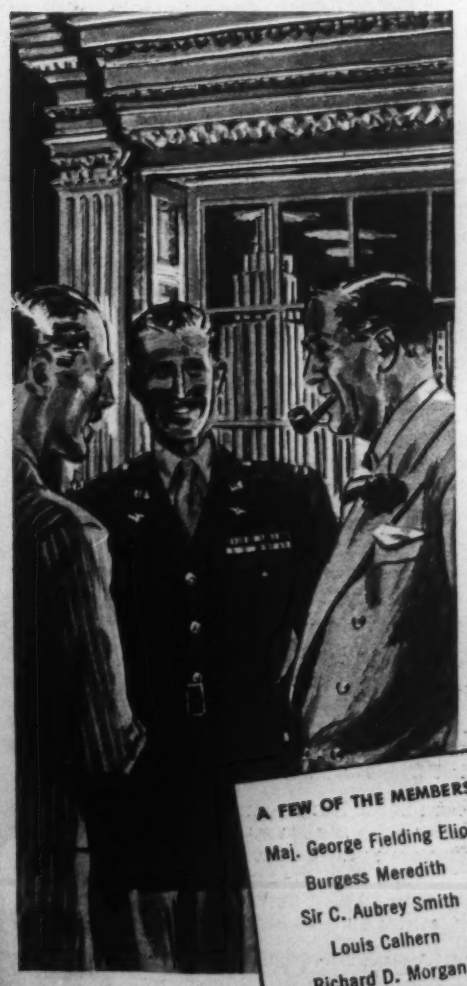
The most usual method of attaining national unity is through resistance to external enemies. This was denied us. What we asked for, unlike the Americans, we were given; but we were not changed by it. We used the national institutions merely as an organ of government, a means of carrying on national business. They were not the symbol of a national consciousness, but a substitute for it. Like all dead symbols, they were used to prevent further thinking and progress. This accounts, I think, more than any other single thing for the frustration of most Canadians when they consider entering public life. There doesn't seem any useful thing to strive for; there is no concrete national ideal to which all the people can progress, knowing that they are on the right path.

The question whether we should have more national government at the centre, or more provincial government at the periphery is ultimately of no great significance. We regard it from the point of view of mere efficiency. If we were a nation striving together for the next milestone of progress, we should *know* which path to take, by referring this, as all other questions to this national ideal. As it is, we have no criterion by which to judge it.

So we continue from day to day, working, often indeed working most efficiently, our given constitution. And it should be obvious that this will be most effective during a war when to some extent we are artificially united by the aim of winning the war.

Let us look at Canada as objectively as we can for a few minutes. Of what elements is our people composed, what should be a national ideal towards which we could work wholeheartedly?

We have the economic bases for a nation—that is beyond question. We have an economic system with which most of us are reasonably content, which can satisfy our economic needs as well as the American system can satisfy those of the Americans. It has developed in a normal way from mediaeval times to the present. There was a brief setback due to its transportation from Great Britain to Canada, but this, for most of our people, was soon overcome. The revolutions in Britain during the 17th century were *our* revolutions; the so-called Renaissance and the revival of humanism were ours, the Reformation was ours. We have a long, reasonably orderly process of history behind us, as have the Americans; and as the Russians have not. The gap occurs in



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cultural history from the 18th century to now, and this did not happen with the Americans. The process of migration to a new land demanded a new culture, for culture is inescapably based upon the new land and the relation of the people to it; while economic progress is only based on the exploitation of economic resources, and this, with the assistance of European invention, we were able to carry out for ourselves.

A Little England

When the English speaking peoples arrived in Canada they found the beginnings of a separate culture already established here. It is possible that if there had been no French speaking peoples here, our Canadian culture would have been based, from the time when we became able to exploit the economic resources necessary for a culture, solidly upon the British foundation. We should have carried on the British tradition, and become a little England beyond the seas, modified only by the new environment. This, substantially, is what happened in Australia and New Zealand, where English mores are far more prevalent than here.

In Canada not only the French speaking peoples, but the peoples of U.S., our close neighbors, have prevented this development. If we are to be a nation at all, with a national culture, these two factors must be understood and allowed for. But it is a tremendous problem, and presents a tremendous challenge. Though we may not be faced with the economic challenge presented to most peoples in their growth to nationhood, no people has ever had such a severe cultural and social challenge. It is far more difficult to meet; anyone can work without thinking when he is forced to choose between work and starvation. We are in no danger of physical starvation; but spiritual starvation has already shown itself in the distance.

As another writer recently suggested in S.N., the attempt to join with U.S. would be more acceptable to Americans than to ourselves. It would be a gesture of defeat, the admission that we couldn't do anything with our problems, a request for them please to accept us into their own culture and let us humbly share it. That it may appeal to numbers of us who despair of attaining anything ourselves is natural. That certain of our people who feel themselves personally frustrated and think they can do nothing within our framework worthy of their undoubted qualities, is equally natural. We shall go on losing these until we offer them an alternative—and I do not think that improvement of economic opportunities in Canada will be enough.

We could also decide to forego our present economic gains and retrace our steps to the time in American history when they allowed unlimited immigration. We could accept at second hand the American ideal for which the peoples of Europe still honor her. The economic difficulties in the way would be very great; it is, almost certainly, a present political impossibility.

I have suggested earlier that our history is a continuation of British history in a new environment. This, of course, applies only to English speaking Canadians. French Canadians are in an entirely different position. Most of the emigrants from France who remained in this country after the conquest had been originally peasants. Their share in the pre-revolutionary French culture had been small. It was therefore natural that they should recreate a peasant culture here and go on from there. Though for a long time it followed the normal process of growth its development has been immensely speeded up through its contact with the rest of Canada and the United States.

A Separate Nation?

If French Canada had become a separate nation, it would have retained its habitant culture far longer, and in due time it would have developed its own industries in accordance with its native talents. If today it were to become a separate nation it would develop in an entirely different way from what it will in a union with us. But it is quite certain that we should never voluntarily relinquish this union. Our whole economic life that we have built up together would be destroyed by the secession, as would have been the case in U.S. if the South had been allowed to secede.

In our technically advanced world of today our French speaking compatriots could only follow the usual process of development if they were completely isolated from their contemporaries. Many of them no doubt desire this isolation, perhaps even some of its spiritual leaders. It surely must be our task to show them that there is more to be gained by joining with us, and contributing to our common heritage. The plight of the French Canadian peasant who has been forced into our cities, so graphically described in Gabrielle Roy's "Bonheur d'occasion", the whole desperately bleak spiritual atmosphere of Montreal today, is primarily due, in my belief, to the fact that there is apparently so little for the French to contribute within the larger framework of Canada. They are forced to pursue material goods only, and these are powerless to occupy them for long. Social and economic conditions have forced them out of their native culture where they felt at home. And they cannot embrace our culture as an acceptable alternative because we have not yet started to grow one.

The French Canadians are rootless outside their native culture; we are rootless because we have looked to Britain for a culture that it cannot give. We have not held out a hand to the people who are closest to us — with whom we *must* build a culture if we are to build one at all. The great individuals within the French Canadian people—and there are many —cannot give national leadership without forfeiting their respect at home, because they too must pretend that the gap does not exist. Their compatriots are bound to think that they "have gone over to the enemy".

Surely to an objective eye the important thing about Canada, the one reason that justifies its separate nationality, is the existence of these two peoples, who, for various reasons, are at present at different stages of cultural development. The English speaking part—where it has not been making tentative gestures towards imitation of United States—has been merely holding on for 150 years to what it possessed of the past, while the French on the basis of a native culture that is truly their own have been pushing forward to meet us. Industrialism has forced them to abandon their isolation, and it has become necessary for them to speed up their development. Though we have culturally stagnated without them, we have still much to give them, as they have much to give us.

If we do not meet the challenge, we lose our very reason for being a nation at all. And the nationhood, itself, even the form of it, will not endure forever without support.

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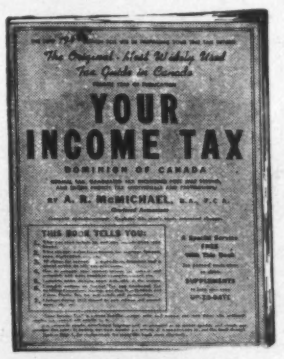

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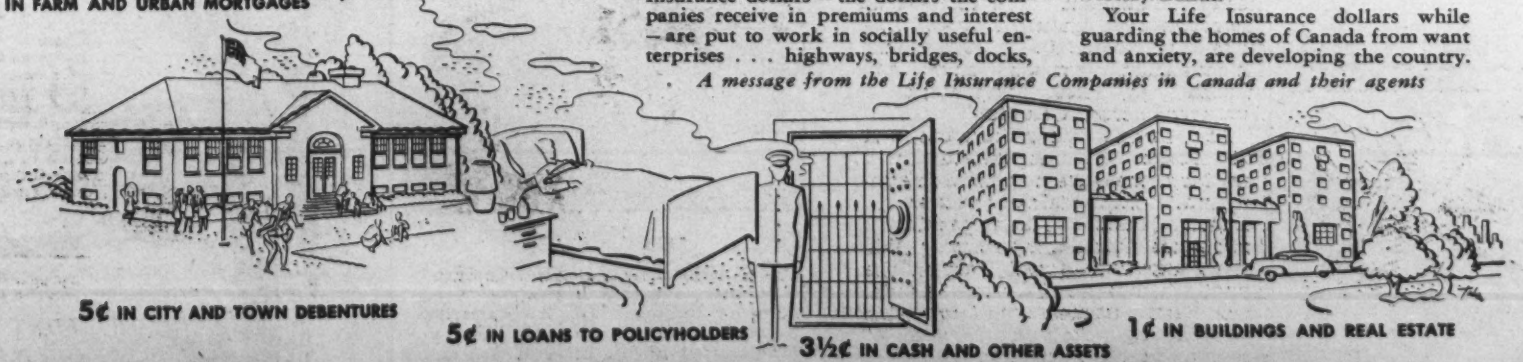
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OTTAWA LETTER

Proposed Legislation to Apply Soil Control to All Canada

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

A HIGHLY constructive bit of legislation scheduled for introduction in the session of parliament which opens at the end of this month is Agriculture Minister Gardiner's bill to extend the benefits of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (1935) to the remainder of the Dominion.

Soil conservation and rehabilitation is one of those subjects which most urban dwellers vaguely sense to be commendable but not very interesting. Canada's soil is a wasting asset, but we have been brought up under the spell of post-prandial oratory to believe that this, like all other natural resources of Canada, is so vast as to be inexhaustible. This is unfortunately not true. A sober stock-taking of Canada's soil resources, especially in view of the world's rising clamor for food, and in the face of a steadily rising population of the world, leaves little ground for smug complacency.

It is worth while to look at the pertinent figures for a moment. The cultivated soil of Canada in 1941 (including improved pasture) extended over an area of 89 million acres, of which soil specialists believed about four million acres should be withdrawn from cultivation and either abandoned or seeded down to grass to prevent further erosion.

This area provides, of course, not only for Canadian consumption of food but permits the export of very large quantities of food in exchange for those commodities not available in Canada, or purchasable elsewhere with less effort than to produce them at home. Canada's domestic demand, it has been estimated, could be filled by the cultivation of about fifty million acres of land.

Our total soil reserves look impressive on paper, but are less attractive upon closer examination. Soil specialists estimate that the maximum additional arable land in Canada amounts to about fifty million acres, in scattered sites from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island.

A large part of this reserve is economically sub-marginal or quite impossible to exploit under current conditions. Much of it is lacking in fertility and is covered with brush or forest. It would cost much more to clear and enrich than the resulting land would be worth. Much of it is located far from existing transportation facilities.

Little Margin

I don't think it would be too severe to assume that the virgin soil reserves of Canada provide little margin for an expanded farm population, since they are likely to be opened up for use only at a rate sufficient to offset the gradual deterioration of the soil in the presently settled areas of Canada, and to provide an outlet for the natural increase of Canada's farming population.

If I am right, there is no great margin for additional waste. Indeed, had the ravages of soil drifting upon the prairies not been checked by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, a very considerable percentage of the sixty million acres of cultivated land on the prairies might have been permanently destroyed, and we might have been facing in the early future an overall decline in our food production because of soil deterioration.

If the assumption contained in the above that Canada's occupied farm lands are at present undergoing a steady impairment in fertility seems unwarranted, I should quote a sentence or two from a government memorandum written only two months ago after compilation of data from across Canada:

"Low fertility, poor drainage, and soil erosion are responsible, in a very large measure, for the extremely small crop yields obtained in Eastern Canada. Many people do not realize that average crop yields are so extremely small even in the humid climate of Eastern Canada. Some have assumed that low yields are obtained only in the semi-arid regions of the Prairie Provinces . . .

"While many factors undoubtedly contribute to these small yields, low soil fertility, soil acidity, poor drainage, and an eroded soil are unquestionably very important. The fact that average yields throughout Eastern Canada have remained approximately stationary in spite of the introduction of improved varieties, greater use of commercial fertilizers and better farm machinery proves that some other factors, and especially soil factors, have an important bearing on crop production."

The war years focused attention on the vital need of soil conservation both because so much of the world became dependent upon the food of North America, and because the forced draft of war production made extremely heavy demands upon Canada's cultivated soil.

In the "Proposals of the Government of Canada" presented to the Dominion-Provincial Conference in August, 1945, soil conservation was included in the schedule of public investment projects for which the Dominion Government was prepared to enter into agreements with each of the provinces and under which technical assistance and financial grants would be offered.

This, of course, fell into abeyance when the Conference adjourned *sine die* last May.

Mr. Gardiner's legislation to extend the provisions of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act to the rest of Canada was prepared for presentation to the 1946 sittings of parliament but was held over because of the heavy program and late adjournment date.

One of the Best

If the new Act can bring about in other parts of Canada a restoration at all comparable to the achievements of the P.F.R.A., it will be one of the best measures ever introduced into Parliament.

The transformation achieved over a large part of the "Dust Bowl" of western Canada since 1935 is not as well known in Eastern Canada as it deserves. It is an achievement in many fields of endeavor, and cannot be summarized in a paragraph or two. But for one thing it halted the grave menace of soil drifting, which was threatening to impair a large part of the finest wheat lands of the prairies, and it did so in the midst of the most severe drought cycle of our generation.

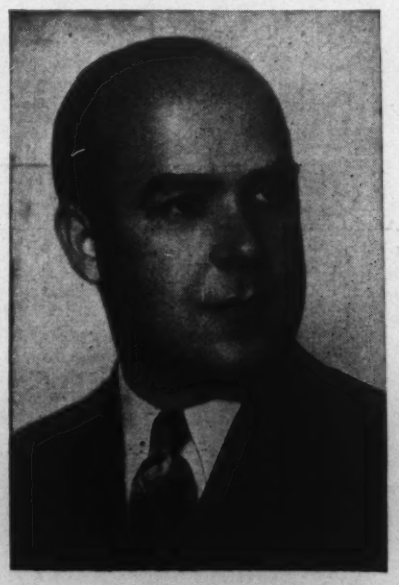
The most severe test of the soil drifting controls may be yet to come, when another drought cycle begins. But the soil scientists of the Department of Agriculture speak with quiet confidence of the outcome. "Provided farmers remain alert to the possible recurrence of weather conditions conducive to drifting, there is little reason for this problem to resume its former magnitude," says "P.F.R.A.—A Record of Achievement", adding that the wide adoption of control measures "may be taken as evidence that the soil drifting conditions of recent years need not recur."

Through its water development program, the P.F.R.A. has opened up facilities for the irrigation of over 160,000 acres, has helped finance and construct over 4,000 stockwatering dams, and over 18,000 dugouts, thereby making several million acres of farm and ranching land both more profitable and more attractive as sites for farm homes. It has distributed over 20 million trees for shelter-belts. It has created community pastures, largely out of abandoned and sub-marginal lands, to an area of nearly 1,400,000 acres, and by seeding crested wheat grass and other nutritious grasses, has substantially increased the stock-carrying capacity of all this area.

The cash value of such measures can never be accurately appraised: and any evaluation of its benefits in terms of morale and the character of prairie farm life is quite impossible. The cost to the federal treasury is, however, a matter of record. The project has now cost, in eleven years, a total of about $20 million—somewhat less than the cost to Canada of two days of war.

6,900-ton "Nova Scotia" leaves Tyneside to start transatlantic service.

O. C. Wheeler (right) has been elected a Vice-President of The International Petroleum Co. Ltd., and Walter S. Reid was made a Director. Mr. Wheeler formerly headed Imperial Oil's Canadian Exploration Program as Chief Geologist and both men have had extensive field experience in South America.



ROY J. CRAIG

The National Cash Register Company of Canada Limited, Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, through Mr. A. Cameron, Factory Manager, announces the appointment of Roy J. Craig as Assistant Factory Manager.

Mr. Craig, who has been associated with the Canadian Company for 28 years, will retain his position as Advertising Manager.

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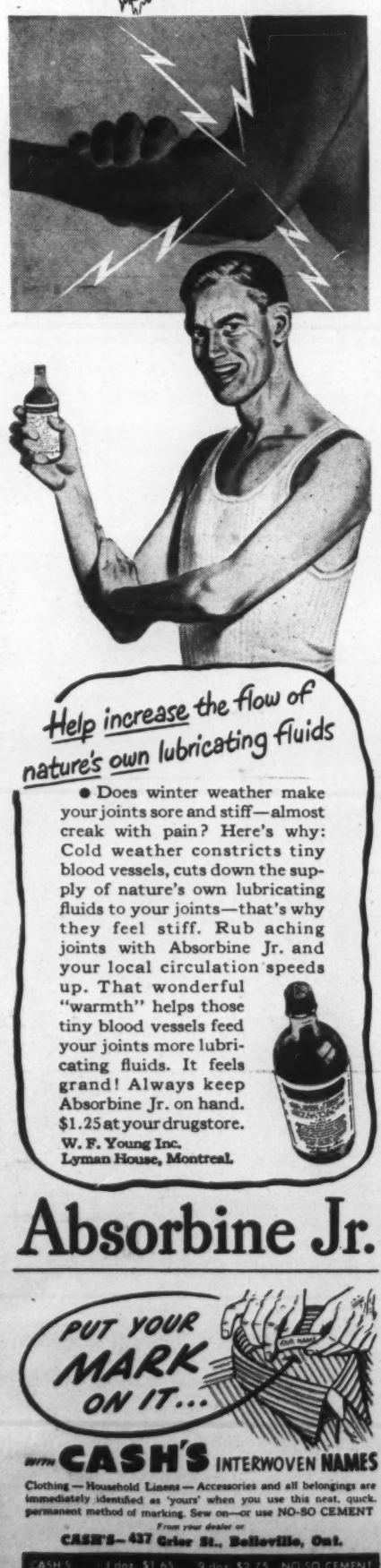

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Gordon D. Fairley—President

Indonesians to Make a New United States

By DAVID ENGLAND

The luxuriant islands of the Netherlands Indies are to be known as the United States of Indonesia. These islands are much larger than is imagined. All together they are four times larger than pre-war Germany.

Airlines and excellent travel facilities link Java to the mother country. Indescribable beauty, fabulous fertility and potential riches, make this indeed a commonwealth of which the Dutch may well be proud.

A NEW "United States" is coming into being, this time not in the New World but in the lands that were once regarded as the romantic islands of the Indies. The huge Dutch possessions there are being formed into what will be known as the United States of Indonesia, linked to the Home Country as in our own Commonwealth by the Crown.

The magnitude of these islands of the Orient is seldom realized. In all, they are four times the size of pre-war Germany, with a population of 42,000,000 in Java alone. Maps give a misleading impression of this vast archipelago, for it covers an area as extensive as Europe. Borneo alone is bigger than France; Sumatra if superimposed, would stretch from Ireland to north-east Spain; and the archipelago covers an area of sea 3,000 miles by 1,500 miles. The beauty of Indonesia is almost indescribable; its fertility fabulous; and its riches enormous.

Strangely enough, although in the days before the recent war the Netherlands Indies were a source of envy to less fortunate, if more powerful lands, the Dutch did not want to go East. They were forced there by Philip of Spain, who closed Portuguese ports to them when he gained the throne of Portugal in 1580. They therefore established themselves in the Moluccas (the Spice Islands) for the trade centered there, and other territories were occupied for strategic reasons.

Guarding and Tapping

The chain of fortresses and trading stations from the Straits of Malacca southwards along the great islands of Sumatra and Java—as far as from Ireland to Newfoundland—did not penetrate the interior, they merely guarded the approaches and tapped the assets; but territorial expansion inevitably followed, partly because trade could not go through in the absence of any stable government, partly because European and Indonesian ideas were often irreconcilable.

The chief island possessions of the Netherlands Indies are Java and Sumatra, which is not so intensively exploited as the former island. Java boasts some of the most glorious scenery in the world, and the enormous acreage of intricately irrigated and cultivated rice lands is a testimony to the patience and skill of Javanese.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to life there is the presence of volcanoes, and minor eruptions with loss of life are frequent. On the other hand the volcanic soil is amazingly productive.

Batavia, the capital, is a splendid city, and some of the buildings are almost medieval Dutch in appearance, since they were put up 300 years back. Normally there are excellent airlines to Sumatra and Singapore and a weekly service to Holland. Railway facilities are excellent, and the harbor has been much improved. The whole place breathes the spirit of Western energy and resourcefulness.

So does Surabaya, 400 miles further east, half a century ago a half-forgotten tropical port run by a few Chinese traders. Now it has been altered out of recognition into a thriving commercial emporium and powerful naval base. It has miles of docks and every facility for large fleets. If the war had not broken out, three large battle cruisers would have been based there.

As contrasted with densely-settled and cultivated Java, Sumatra, three times as big (160,000 square miles) has a population of only six or seven millions and is one of the least known areas on earth. But if its riches were exploited and its fertile soil cultivated, it could accommodate a population of 60 to 70 millions.

So far only the surface of the island has been scratched, and only lately have Europeans begun to develop the fine rubber and tobacco.

Mineral wealth is known to exist on a huge scale. There are valuable coal deposits, and besides such minerals as copper, tin, and iron, there are gold and silver. Up to the present there are only about 1,000 miles of railway, and this and the lack of roads are severe handicaps to development.

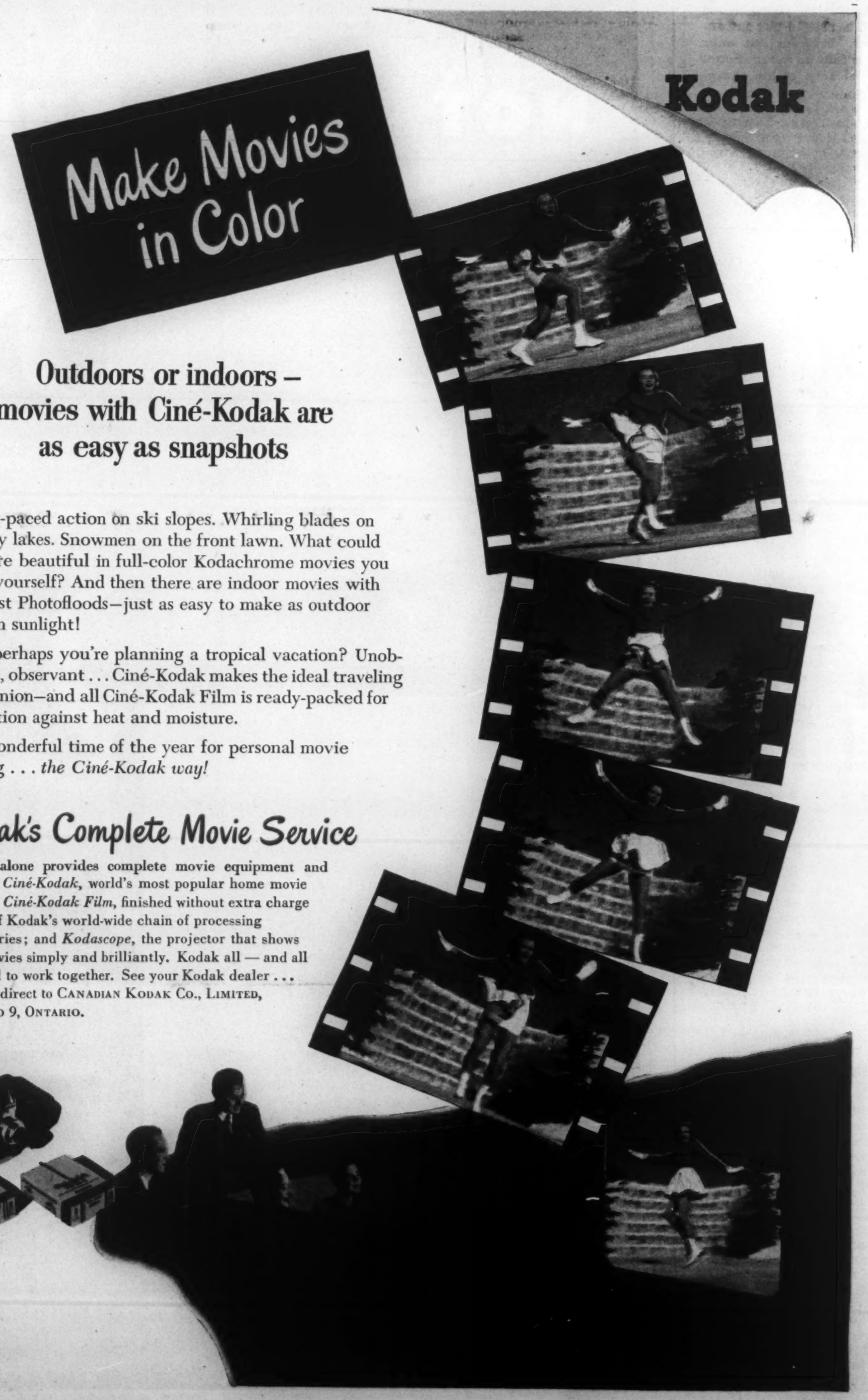
Then there is the gigantic island of Borneo, of which the Dutch own over 200,000 square miles. What has been said about Sumatra applies equally to this, its possibilities being enormous. Like Sumatra it possesses abundant wealth both in timber and minerals.

Other colonies are Celebes, Lombok, and the world-famous island of Bali, the only one with a Hindu civilization, whose craftsmen are celebrated workers in gold, silver, and other metals. Such precious metals, and diamonds, are found in plenty in the Netherlands Indies.

There are hundreds of smaller islands, all rich in tropical vegetation and situated in seas unknown to the average traveller.

Indeed, it's a commonwealth of which the Dutch may well be proud, and which they fought heroically to hold.

Dr. E. P. George of London studies cosmic rays through tubes called Geiger counters in a 12-ft. room 100 feet under the city. These rays can pass through concrete and may yield something stronger than the atom.



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Can Belgium Survive in a World of Giants?

By R. G. WALKER

Belgium has felt the increase in transport speed more keenly than any other country. Formerly it took a man five to ten days to cross the country; today an aeroplane can cross in an hour. The Belgians are suffering from an inferiority complex.

In a world dominated by the great powers, Belgium has three equally fatal choices. She can become completely isolated, join another larger country or annex another country. These three policies are hostile to her national traditions. Belgium can only preserve her role of international city with the help of the sharpest vigilance.

IS Belgium, in common with the republic of Andorra and the principality of Monaco, becoming a mere geographical curiosity?

At one time Belgium occupied an area which took a man five to ten days to cross. Today the Belgium which a plane crosses in less than an hour is no more than a town to its inhabitants, and a point on the map to the foreigner. The annihilation of distance by the increase in transport speed has never been felt more keenly than in this country.

Space Needed

The politics of today are directed towards giving man something of which speed threatens to deprive him —space. The present expansion of national frontiers gives rise to the same hopes and fears as did the expansion of the known world which followed the great discoveries.

Belgium, clinging to her traditional frontiers, does not seem ready to merge into a larger political and economic entity. In the north there is a tendency towards a fusion with Holland; in the south, with France; in the western districts there are tendencies towards integration into an occidental or Atlantic power; in the east, towards a union with Soviet or continental countries. On every frontier there are signs of the inclination to form part of the larger world. But these tendencies are neither clear-cut nor general. Even among the supporters of regional grouping, national sentiment exists in its essential form. In Belgium, the political form of the country is regarded as only a means of securing economic, ideological or military security, in a world dominated by the great powers.

Belgium, as she is, remains the measure of things to the greater number of her people. But, in their hearts, they are conscious of a sense of inferiority and impotence. These are the result of three equally fatal policies—firstly, isolationism inspired by the fear of the larger powers; secondly, the desire to become part of a larger political entity in which life could be more free and less dangerous; thirdly, the policy of annexation adopted with the object of becoming a "normal" country able to take her place among the larger nations.

Hostile Policies

These three policies are hostile to national traditions and interests. The policy of isolation is contrary to the function of the country as a common meeting-ground for the neighboring countries; Belgium can live only while the foreigner meets on her soil. The policy of association, Belgium's history condemns; far from enlarging the national horizon, it would only narrow it. The policy of annexation would risk the change in the nature of the country, whose importance is not in her extent, but in her position, a position which has made this little country a great city.

In thinking once more of Belgium's vocation, we see clearly that her greatness is in the fact that she is a universal meeting-ground for all men, without distinction and that the calling of each of us is in becoming a citizen of the world, on whose territory the world can carry on its trade.

But Belgium can only preserve her role of international city with the help of the sharpest political vigilance. She is menaced by a twofold danger: the forming of more and more large military insecurity which leads to the nations; and the Western movement towards self-sufficiency. If Belgium were to lose her internal force and her external radiance, each one of us would lose as much in the national life as in our individual lives. There is no greatness for Belgium and for the Belgian, without the building of great cities and the expansion of human contacts.

Dream

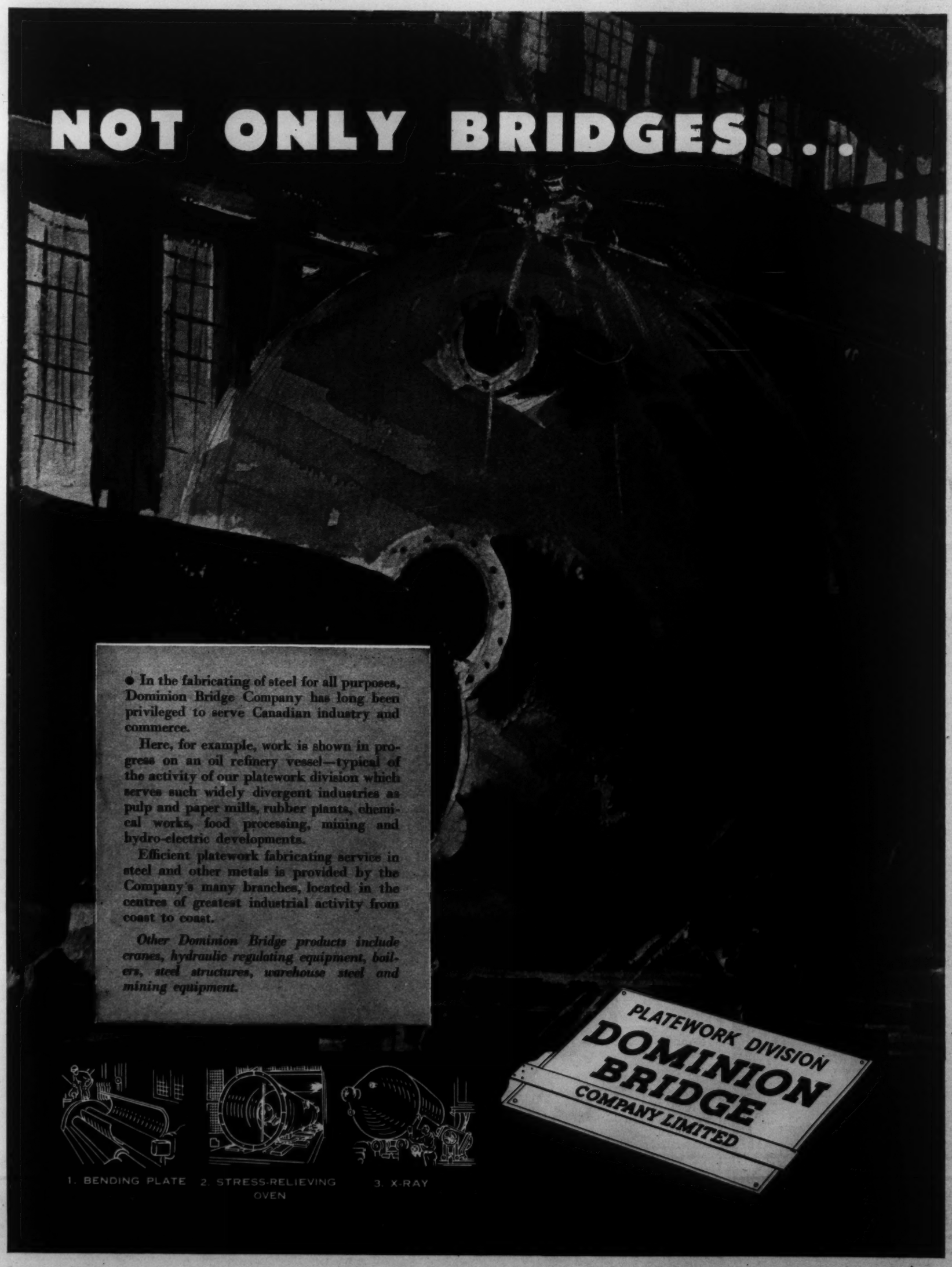
"Belgium is the smallest of the European states", said Leopold III, "I dream of our country, within her modest boundaries, as a centre of human activity and the centre of important developments in industry, science, literature and art. This dream is not impossible".

Density, equilibrium and bilingualism are the main characteristics of the Belgian population. The density of population is the greatest in the world. In 1830, Belgium had 208 inhabitants per square mile, and in 1940, 240 inhabitants.

The lack of space tends towards overcrowding; social reform is retarded, social life is stifled, and the large numbers of young people find that they have to wait their turn for a start in life. Periodically a new generation of men, whose intelligence decides between success and failure, and whose character is hardened by the battle, takes the place of those who have grown slack after years of routine. This is how social development operates in Belgium.

In order to make this more humane and effective, it is not necessary to mitigate the density of the population by large scale emigrations or by annexing new territory; what is needed is that the country be raised to the rank of a great capital city. In a country which plays the part decided upon by geopolitics, with a central position and a density of urban population, there could be work for all.

Despite the narrowness of her frontiers and the bilingual population the density gives Belgium her importance. In this country, so pervaded by the atmosphere of urban life the lack of living space determines the character of the national life. Belgium is covered by a network of roads and railways, there is a multitude of smallholdings, intensive agriculture, her industries produce for foreign markets, and there is colonial expansion.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THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Are You Sure You're in Love?"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the prevailing current faiths is that truth lies at the bottom of a questionnaire—that the problem of personality can be scientifically reduced to question-and-answer form, complete with solution and score.

Nobody knows who prepares these questionnaires, which are set afloat in every popular magazine and can even be picked out of the air. However, they all claim to be based on scientific research, usually in psycho-educational fields; so that you have only to sit down, check your list, add up the total and in the end dredge up from your unconscious some invaluable truth about yourself—whether your mistakes are your own or were foisted on you by parents who never had the benefit of questionnaires; whether you are a dull, bright, or super normal type (no cheating); whether you are fitted to succeed in business, to become a parent, to keep a maid, or to survive a breakdown in middle life; above all, why you don't get along with your husband or wife.

The latest of these "Are You Sure You're in Love?" is a questionnaire employed by Dr. Clifford R. Adams, director of the marriage and counselling service of Pennsylvania State College Psycho-Educational clinic. By means of his questionnaire Dr. Adams has guided the marriage plans of more than three thousand young couples, giving his blessing or withholding it according to the candidates' rating on their personality tests. And after studying the questionnaire I can only say I'm thankful Dr. Adams wasn't around to forbid the bans when my own parents were considering taking the step; otherwise I might never have amounted to anything more than a mutual show of interest, which Dr. Adams would promptly have extinguished in the name of Science.

There are a good many questions I should like to ask Dr. Adams about his experiment. For instance, what happened to candidates who flunked the marriage test? Did they give up the idea of marriage altogether? Or did they just go off to marry outside the course and raise extra-curricular hell in the life of some unfortunate with an uncharted personality?

Then, too, I should like to know how Dr. Adams would apply the results of his questionnaire to some of the great lovers of legend, poetry and history. For instance, to Romeo and Juliet.

"Are You Sure You're In Love?" covers twenty points, and checking over the list I find that Romeo and Juliet make a remarkably poor grade as lovers. There is no evidence that they found satisfaction in their work (Rule 3) or that either of them ever did a tap of work in their lives. They were not over twenty years of age (Rule 4). They had not been dating steadily for two years or longer (Rule 6). It is improbable that either of them attended Sunday School up to the age of high-school graduation (Rule 9), and the affair did not have the approval of both sets of parents (Rule 10). It was in their favor that they displayed an equal warmth of feeling (Rule 12) but it doesn't seem likely that this would have swayed Dr. Adams, however much it may have impressed that sentimentalist Friar Lawrence.

DR. ADAMS would almost certainly have arranged a meeting in the Psycho-Educational Clinic, where he would have demonstrated by charts and statistics that a cooling-off period of from three to five years was the only advisable course. There would have been no potion, no danger and no tomb. In fact there would have been no "Romeo and Juliet."

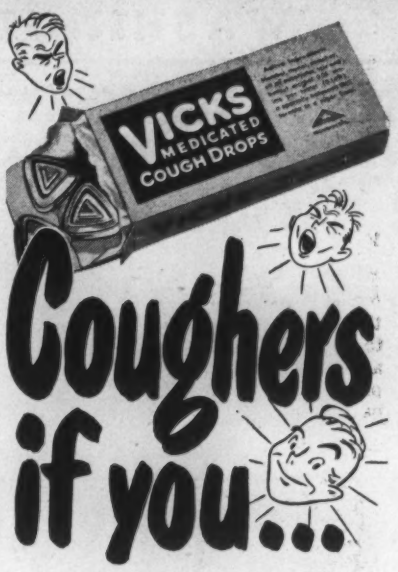
It may be assumed that both Antony and Cleopatra were in good physical health (Rule 11) and that they had a healthy attitude towards sex (Rule 17). They don't, however, seem to fit into Dr. Adams's wholesome category in any other particular. Cleopatra we may be sure was not regarded as a dependable person by her acquaintances (Rule 5). Neither, on his record, was Mark Antony. They didn't attend Sunday School till late adolescence and they didn't hold the same religious beliefs (Rule 8). Checking with Wm. Shakespeare, I find that Cleopatra wasn't free from jealousy and suspiciousness (Rule 15) and that neither of the lovers had a calm even temperament (Rule 16). It is true that their famous affair went on for years, attended by the crash of empires and reverberations of passion that still echo in the Twentieth Century. But Antony and Cleopatra would never have got honors as outstanding lovers in Dr. Adams's class. They'd have been lucky to get a B.

To come down to more recent times, there was the celebrated marriage of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning. Would the Barrett-Browning case ever have been cleared by Dr. Adams's Psycho-Educational clinic? It seems extremely improbable. Far from being in good physical health according to Rule 11, Miss Barrett was bedridden at the time she was being courted by the poet. She was not free of conflict with her parents (Rule 13), and the awful Papa Barrett was so far from favoring the marriage (Rule 9) that the pair were forced to elope. It is possible that they shared religious beliefs at the time of their marriage. Later, however, Mrs. Browning became a convinced spiritualist, which made Robert Browning so mad that he wrote a very bad poem about it. So Rule 8 can scarcely be said to count in their favor.

Obviously they were not "close together somewhere in the middle zone between timidity and recklessness" (Rule 19)—no famous lovers ever were. So it looks as though Elizabeth Barrett would have stood a very poor chance of growing old along with her poet if a qualified Marriage Counsellor had had the handling of the affair.

THE case of Edward VIII and Mrs. Simpson was even more debatable. It is clear that Edward VIII did not find satisfaction in his work (Rule 3) or he wouldn't have abandoned it for Mrs. Simpson. Mrs. Simpson was over twenty but *not* under forty and undivorced (Rule 4). The marriage, far from being favored by those in authority, was violently opposed by a large section of the British public, along with the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The situation was enough to make any conscientious Marriage Counsellor with his eye on the future turn pale with fright. Yet ten years later we find the Duchess of Windsor placidly setting out the card-table for the evening game or rustling a domestic cup of tea for the Duke. "Just set us down as a happy middle-aged couple," said the Duke in his latest interview in the press.

I am quite ready to admit that if everyone checked with Dr. Adams's questionnaire and came off with a perfect or near-perfect score, divorces would disappear and the safe successful marriage would abound. Mass Boy would meet Mass Girl and live happily ever afterwards on the irrefutable basis of tables and statistics. The more celebrated cases seem to prove, however, that people who are spectacularly in love are rarely interested in submitting their emotions to check-lists and personality tests. In fact, the one infallible sign that you're not in love is that you have to fill out a questionnaire to prove it.



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WASHINGTON LETTER

New Chapter in U.S. History but G.O.P. Will Turn Most Pages

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IT'S a brand-new chapter in American history that is unfolding as the 80th Congress opens to write finis to the 14-year Democratic tenure. It's a time when Congress itself, with Republican assistance, will try to win back many of the powers that it lost to other branches or departments of government during the Roosevelt regime.

Just how far the American electorate will let the Republicans go in reshaping the American economy will be seen in the next two years. The votes in the 1948 presidential election will tell the story. At this writing, the G.O.P., winner of majorities in House and Senate in the November congressional elections, is bidding for public favor by introducing a flood of legislation on labor and other major issues.

Even that bizarre sidelight to the opening of Congress, the Bilbo episode, has import to the incoming Republicans. Keeping him out of Congress can help to win over the Negro vote which, like the Quebec vote in Canada, is an important factor in a national election. If, as Senator Taft proposed, the Bilbo case results in the filibuster being voted out of American congressional procedure, the lamentable spectacle of one repudiated Senator tying up the nation's parliamentary processes will have justified itself.

The Bilbo case is but one symptom of the current trend in American politics. Individual enterprise, which demonstrated its effectiveness during the war, is to be given the supreme test under the Republican regime. Senator Taft, who as Senate Republican Policy Committee and Labor Committee chairman, is one of the most important men in Congress, has outlined this test.

His party's legislative program will affect almost every phase of national life, through efforts to clear away "the rubble of war and the New Deal." He is confident that the G.O.P., which turned a depression-haunted nation over to Franklin Delano Roosevelt four terms ago, holds the key to national prosperity.

Republicans will continue the present bi-partisan foreign policy so effectively enforced by President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes. However the party's world trade plans seem to be less clear cut, and there are fears that Republicans may try to block new tariff agreements, and thus push valuable foreign trade into Russian laps. The party's domestic legislative program includes such far-reaching projects as anti-poll tax legislation, a limit on the presidential tenure of office, and drastic revisions in present laws governing labor, housing, taxation, public health, the military services and education.

While Congressional leaders made scant reference to President Truman's bid for cooperation with the Republican Congress, Senator Taft gave the nation a hint of his own desire to cooperate with the White House by praising Mr. Truman's actions since the election in dropping controls and war powers. The Ohio presidential possibility sees a chance for more cooperation between the Democratic president and the Republican Congress than there was between the President and the Democratic Congress.

Fights Ahead

Republicans will have to fight for their legislative objectives. Liberals are reforming their ranks to hold together progressive voting elements. Organized labor won't give up its prerogatives without a battle.

Labor legislation provides a blueprint of what to expect from this new Congress. The Senate Republican conference has already given the go-ahead and has approved a revised version of the highly restrictive Case bill which Mr. Truman vetoed last year. It would set up a five-man Mediation Board, enforce a 60-day cooling off period in disputes, and retain former Case bill provisions banning foremen's unions, secondary strikes and boycotts, and making unions subject to suit for breach of contract.

That's an example of the type of legislation that the powerful labor lobby will fight tooth and nail. Yet, it is the sort of law-making that seems to fit the wishes of many Americans today, long tired of reconversion and production delays.

A different approach to the labor issue is offered by Senator Wagner. Instead of seeking to destroy the law he sponsored in 1935, creating the National Labor Relations Board, he would try to ease management-labor relations through a three-man Federal Mediation Board. It would have more funds and staff than the present Conciliation Service of the U.S. Labor Department. His bill would not outlaw strikes, but the board would encourage management and labor to settle disputes without work stoppages.

Passage of anti-strike legislation, says the Senator, would merely "multiply Government sanctions and prohibitions," and would deprive either management or labor of hard-won economic freedom. Incidentally, he is unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration in any form.

Mr. Wagner's successor as Labor Committee Chairman, Senator Taft, is away over on the other side of the labor legislation fence, and it is more likely that his ideas will be enacted into law. He will start hearings on a labor bill without delay to have it on the Senate floor for a vote before March, well ahead of the John L. Lewis soft coal strike truce.

Policy Differences

There is a wide divergence of opinion on labor policy right in Republican ranks. Senator Wayne Mores of Oregon is a member of the Wagner pro-labor bloc. He intends to present a bill to set up an independent quasi-judicial board to mediate disputes. This is only part of the story in but one legislative field. Multiply that by the multitudinous spheres of activity in which Congress is asked to provide legislation, and you have some idea of the job facing this new and unique Congress.

A pay increase from $10,000 to $12,500 and new expense accounts of $2,500 which Congressmen voted themselves last year make this Congress the highest paid in history. That means it will have the largest amount of patronage to dispense.

It sounded bromidic, and somewhat political, when Mr. Truman offered cooperation, within reason, to the victorious Republican Congressman. It is a fact, though, that only a mutual willingness to cooperate will assure success, whether it be labor legislation, curtailment of Government expenses, budget balancing (and that's long overdue), adequate national defense, or reduction of tax burdens of individuals and business.

There have been murmurings that Mr. Truman might weaken in his own expressed determination to back labor controls. Should this be so, or should the White House come forth with proposals having a New Deal tinge, he can forget about Republican cooperation. An impasse in Congress this year would be as disastrous, and probably more so, than last year's strikes.

House Republicans have approved the new streamline legislation which cuts the number of committees and is expected to make for a more efficient Congress.

They have declared their intention of cleaning reds and fellow travellers out of the Government and to protect the nation against Communism. For that matter, representative "liberals" headed by Mrs. Roosevelt, F. D., Jr., and Leon Henderson, have banded together to advance progressive ideals—and to aid the Democratic Party. They too have declared war on communism.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Compared to the Minor Treaties, German Difficulties Immense

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN one turns from such problems as Trieste, and the reparations which Bulgaria is to pay, over which the victors have haggled for over a year, to that of Germany, which they are now going to take up, the difficulties appear immense beyond all comparison.

Perhaps that is why the foreign ministers have put off tackling the German settlement for so long. But if they have in their many conferences established a certain technique of negotiation, distrustful though it may be, and if they will now tackle the German difficulties with a sense of greater urgency, they will also find that these have grown under neglect.

Even for the wisest of men, considering the question in the greatest detachment, it would be hard enough to find a good solution for this strange nation, so clever in technology, so stupid in politics and so lacking in conscience, and for this country of such great potential power, situated in the heart of what was until yesterday the most important continent.

But to work out even a barely passable solution, with the negotiations hemmed in by great power rivalries and compromised by interim decisions, and carried on by men of only moderate stature harassed by many other problems, seems almost impossible.

Any good solution for Germany would require her reintegration into Europe, of which she has been the chief industrial, business and communications centre. But Europe has been slashed in two, as by a sword cut; and the slash passes through Germany itself.

This was done at Yalta and Potsdam, and these agreements in Hitlerian spirit forced on us though they may have been, have already laid down the main lines of the German and European settlement. Changing them in any important respect will prove as easy as prying the Dumbarton Oaks veto away from the Soviets.

Ever since these agreements were made our peacemaking has been thrown into confusion. I have before me, as an example, an article in the London *Spectator* on the "German Balance-Sheet," seemingly contributed by an important official of the British Zone who must remain anonymous. It is written as though Yalta and Potsdam had never been heard of and we were still operating under the Atlantic Charter. The gist of it is that by employing inferior administrators and failing to take bold economic decisions in time, we have failed to sell a democratic future to the Germans in the British Zone.

It is basically unrealistic, I believe, in counting so much on democratizing the Germans. Surely we don't want to make just another Wilsonian peace. But how could "we" (for here he can only speak for one of four occupying powers) convince the Germans of our justice and "win" them to democracy, after we had joined in the near-Carthaginian settlement of Potsdam which slashed off a quarter of the country, almost all of it admitted to be purely German, and dumped ten million refugees into the remainder, condemned the country to the level of industrial activity of the grim depression years of the early thirties, and divided it into four separate occupation zones which prevent anything like this low level of economic life from being achieved?

I am not arguing for a "softer" peace for the Germans or for "letting them off" from the consequences of the crime into which they were led, with many of them following eagerly. In the apocalyptic defeat which they have suffered, there is no possibility of pursuing either of these courses.

During the heat of the war there was some talk of simply wiping them out; alternatively there was the Morgenthau Plan for destroying or removing all German industry and reducing the country to what Goebbels aptly termed a "potato patch."

Our Shifting Policy

Very few ever believed that we had the will or the sustained vindictiveness to follow either of these policies. And we have proven conclusively during the first 20 months of our occupation, by our great efforts to feed the vanquished enemy and organize an emergency basis of life in Western Germany, that we have not.

We might as well accept, then, that our true instinct is to try to treat the enemy decently, while our easy-going ways make it difficult for us to be as firm as the German character probably requires. Our great problem, therefore, is to keep from plunging into errors, perhaps with the best will in the world, and to avoid floundering about with a shifting policy, which will bring our good intentions to naught and prevent us from achieving a sound and durable peace.

We have already made a number of such shifts, in accepting the amputation of Eastern Germany at Potsdam and then, in Byrnes' Stuttgart speech, encouraging the Germans to hope for revision; in accepting a policy of dismantling many factories in Western Germany for delivery to the Soviets and then suddenly discontinuing this; in agreeing to an export of Ruhr coal which was needed to restart a bare minimum of German economic life, and then halting this by necessity; and in demanding the elimination from public life of all members of the Nazi Party and then halting this process through pure expediency when it was found that Germany simply could not be run without the services of all who, willingly or unwillingly, had taken out a Nazi party card.

Such reversals of policy do not tend to convince Germans or anyone else that we really know what we are about in framing a settlement for Germany.

Slight Encouragement

How are we to emerge from our confusion of aims and policy and find and pursue a consistent line which will produce a sound settlement? It may not be possible at all. We must do justice to our policy-makers by admitting that they have been forced in the past, and may be forced again at Moscow, to accept many policies for Germany which they do not like at all. The Potsdam policy, expressed, not the agreement of the victors, but their complete mistrust. The Moscow decisions may not be much different.

There are, however, one or two mildly encouraging factors to relieve this gloomy picture. Our increased firmness in negotiation has lately begun to produce slightly better settlements, and this development may continue. And the Soviets, on their part, appear to have been forced by their own great internal difficulties to take a more conciliatory attitude. They may want large credits from the United States to buy machinery for their new Five Year Plans. So their press has taken in recent days the line that Germany must be unified.

Within sight, at last, therefore, is an agreement that Germany is to remain as a single economic unit, and to have a new national government. From the results of the elections in the several zones, the Soviets can scarcely expect a larger Communist representation in this new government than, say, in the Berlin Municipal Council, where it is twenty per cent.

There are indications that they will put their hopes on this Communist minority playing an active role in influencing policy and infiltrating the State apparatus, similar to that of the Communist Party in France.

Also, as the American Federation of Labor has begun to warn, they count on the German Communists gaining control of the trade union organization—again, as in France.

During the long process of bargaining in Moscow our negotiators will doubtless consider more than once how bad a settlement we ought to accept rather than proceed with one according to our own pattern for Western Germany alone.

I am as convinced as Mr. Churchill and Dorothy Thompson that the only policy which would give Europeans the new hope necessary to rebuild and go forward into the future, and which would give them the strength to fend off outside interference, is federation. The violence of Soviet opposition to this and the degree to which Moscow has already taken over control of the eastern half of the continent, place that goal beyond realization at present.

The great question which we are left to consider in approaching the German settlement is, therefore, whether we would not do better to frame a policy in which we really believe for the part of that country which we control, and accepting the division of Europe for the present, help integrate it into the western half of Europe and to organize; thus saving it for Western civilization and developing it as a base of attraction for the peoples of Eastern Europe when they should again be free to join in a European Federation.

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MUSIC AND THEATRE

It Is a Big Help but in Singing Beauty Is as Beauty Does

By JOHN H. YOCOM

ON THE cover of last week's issue of *Life* magazine appeared a picture of Metropolitan Opera star Dorothy Kirsten and inside were a story and other pictures to illustrate that the organization now has a "big crop of opera glamour girls." At last week's Pop concert by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, the audience saw and heard first-hand evidence of the Met's glamour policy — that its singers must have looks as well as voices—when Jarmila Novotna, strikingly beautiful, svelte, blonde Czech soprano under Met contract, was guest-artist.

But although the opera-goers who "like to see as well as hear their operatic romance" have approved of the plan which was instituted some years ago, many New York critics have not been so completely impressed. Over half of the 44 sopranos and contraltos, most still in their twenties, have sufficient eye-appeal to warrant movie contracts, but critics at times are harsh in reporting their performances this season.

Miss Novotna's performance was hardly one by which to gauge the abilities of any unfamiliar artist, let alone an opera company member. With the orchestra she sang an aria from Dvorak's rarely done "Rusalka," the tuneful "Who Wed Us Two" from Strauss' "Gypsy Baron," and the well-known "Vienna of Dreams" by Sieczynski; with Leo Barkin's ever competent piano, a Korngold version of Offenbach's "Barcarolle," "You Are Free" from "Apple Blossoms," Romberg's "Will You Remember?" from "Maytime," and Czech folk-songs as encores. But the feeling persisted that lighter songs were more happily suited to her gifts than songs demanding greater breadth of style or subtlety of mood. She sang with a light clear voice which had greatest appeal in the middle and lower registers. Intonation was accurate except for an occasional flatting on top notes. But her casual informality in the operetta numbers, the *savoir faire* in her presentation, the dramatic nuances in her phrasing, her sense of rhythm in the folk-songs, all made for an entertaining evening, if one empty of great singing—great, that is, in terms of the Met.

Arturo Toscanini picked Miss Novotna while she was singing at the Paris Opera to take part at Salzburg, and then urged the Met to bring her to New York in 1939, when she made her debut as Mimi in "La Bohème."

Orchestral Highlights

The deeply-moving Bach-MacMillan prelude "In Thee Is Gladness" opened the orchestral program. In "Die Fledermaus" Overture by Strauss, the excellent precision of the woodwinds and brilliance of the violins highlighted the coordination of the entire orchestra. Programmatic music got the emphasis in the weirdly descriptive "A Night on the Bare Mountain" by Moussorgsky, the noisy and colorful "Latin American Symphonette, No. 4" by Morton Gould, with the Conga movement theme smacking boringly of the People's Credit Jewellers' singing commercial, and Ravel's "Bolero."

The latter was less than successful when the persistent reiteration of the melodic phrase and maddening rhythm seemed to wear the orchestra down, once tripped the brass section, defied Sir Ernest's attempts to build to the climax subtly as well as zestfully — a tricky procedure. The Handel-Beecham "The Gods Go A-Begging," with its engaging simplicity and directness of feeling, played with well-rounded coordination, was something of quite a different order.

Last week in Toronto famed conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Bernard Heinze, was being given the appropriate receptions — social, press and professional. Professor Heinze is in Canada to conduct a series of concerts at the invitation of the C.B.C. This week he was to lead the T.S.O. at its regular subscription concert (Mozart's Symphony No. 35 in D major, Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor, etc.) and the Pop concert on Friday, when Hilde Somer, brilliant young Viennese pianist, would be guest-artist. Professor Heinze had brought with him an Australian work, "Waita Poi" by Alfred Hill, to be included on his Pop program.

The Hambourg Conservatory of Music has announced the appointment of Deane Miner, noted concert violinist and teacher, to its staff. A native of Nova Scotia and a recently discharged Army and Air Force veteran, Mr. Miner received his early musical and academic training at Mount Allison University, followed by post-graduate violin studies with European masters including Sevick in Czechoslovakia and Capet in Paris and appearances at various musical events in Central Europe. He has taught violin classes in Toronto and Peterboro and frequently toured eastern Canada.

Toronto chamber-music lovers are fortunate in having within their midst the celebrated Parlow String Quartet, a worthy successor of the famed and now disbanded Hart House String Quartet. On Wednesday, January 15, the Parlow Quartet presents the third program in the "Wednesday Five O'Clock" series at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Two works have been chosen—Mozart's Quartet in C major and, in direct contrast, the Quartet in A minor by the modern Hungarian composer von Dohnanyi. Next week's event at the Conservatory Concert Hall should again be a sell-out. However, subscribers to the entire series (and such tickets are still available for the remaining concerts) will find their seats have been reserved for them. The limited number of single tickets will all be sold before the concert.

Canada's Minuetta Borek recently gave her second Town Hall recital in New York and reports are that it was as enthusiastically received as her first last year. She included her own "Ballet Sonatina" as one of the numbers.

• •

"The Turtle" Is Very Dexterous Play

By LUCY VAN GOGH

SO FAR as plot is concerned, "The Voice of the Turtle" might be a piece written in French forty years ago, with the sole difference that at the end the charming Sally would have become, not the wife, but the *maîtresse-en-titre* of the amiable Bill Page. Marriage in France in those days was still a bourgeois institution, and mistress-ship an entirely respectable arrangement. What marriage is in the North America of today we have not the slightest idea, but mistress-ship is still definitely "out" as a happy ending, possibly because the facilities for divorce render it unnecessary. In Mr. Van Druten's play, therefore, Bill and Sally wind up as affianced persons.

The dramatic interest of the play is not, however, in this happy ending. It is—as it would have been in the supposititious French comedy we have just sketched—the process by which two young people arrive at the understanding that they are going to sleep together, a process which if dexterously handled is always good for nearly two hours of theatrical entertainment.

Mr. Van Druten is incomparably the most dexterous of living dramatists writing in English, at this kind of thing. He has a remarkable delicacy of touch and tenderness of sympathy in dealing with adolescent characters of either sex, and while Sally Middleton is supposed to be twenty-five and has had two love affairs, nobody could possibly suggest that she is "grown-up." But he has also a skill of sheer theatrical arrange-

Frances Tannehill, in "The Voice of the Turtle", starting a second week at the Royal Alex. Jan. 13.

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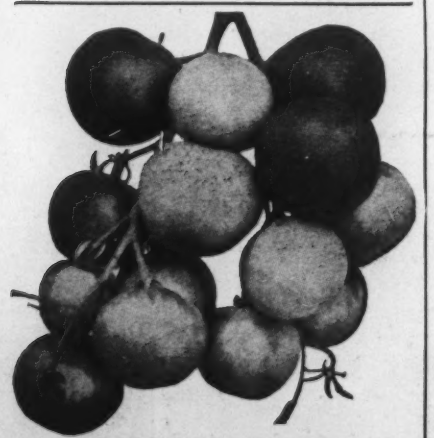
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ment which gives to every detail an enlarged and often highly poetical significance. The stage setting of "The Turtle" is a masterpiece of ingenuity, and ingenuity of the playwright, not of the designer. The use of emotion-rousing quotations is a pretty common device in these days when a large proportion of the audience have taken Second-Year English, but nobody does it so well as this author. The weather, the radio music, the telephone bell, all are manipulated with the most exquisite skill. The champagne bottle went wrong on Monday night because the management apparently thinks that a Toronto audience is not likely to know what the "pop" of a champagne cork sounds like; surprising though it seems, a good many of it do.

The play rests almost entirely on the shoulders of Sally. Mr. Harvey Stephens is entitled to great credit for making Bill Page so thoroughly nice and natural, but that is all that he has to do. Miss Frances Tannehill has a stock-type role as the other girl, and plays it well in stock-type manner; we do not know whether it could be played differently, and it is no particular credit to Mr. Van Druten. But Sally gives Miss Louisa Horton a chance which she must have prayed for. The piece is billed as an "American comedy triumph," and Mr. Van Druten is now domiciled in New York, where the scene is laid; but all the same the author is English and Sally is a character much more often found in England than in the United States. She is the product of an age and an education which lead to questioning and often to abandonment of all the old conventions, and she has a serious little mind which wants to work out all the resultant problems for itself, and gets extremely puzzled in the process. She is fundamentally honest both with herself and with everybody else, and would probably make Bill an excellent wife. The skill with which Miss Horton symbolizes her character by dreamy cadences of voice and indecisive and unregulated movements of body is brilliant.

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THE WORLD OVER

THE FILM PARADE

A Plot Trouble-Shooter Might Eliminate the Squeaks

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF HOLLYWOOD were the super-industrial plant it sometimes seems to be—if it were anything comparable to, say, Willow Run or Oak Ridge—it wouldn't fool round with the plot troubles that slow up its elaborately contrived productions and sometimes stop them dead in their tracks. It would have an expert engineer-trouble-shooter go over the whole model, tightening, simplifying, eliminating knocks, and if necessary scrapping the original blueprint altogether and starting again from the beginning.

It doesn't even need an expert. The twelve-year-old that I took along to "Blue Skies" located the trouble in no time. "What's she always crying about?" she asked, as Joan Caulfield wept and wept. "She doesn't have anything to cry about" . . . Miss Caulfield, it seemed, was crying because her husband (Bing Crosby) was always buying up night-clubs, getting them running and then selling them to buy bigger and more successful night-clubs. The heroine objected to this because it seemed to indicate a weakness in her husband's character. All her objections indicated, of course, was a weakness in her own head, or at best a reluctance to let her busy entrepreneur husband out of her pocket. She left him after a while, taking her complaints right out of the picture, which brightened things wonderfully though a little too late.

The trouble-shooter would have pulled out Miss Caulfield's part right at the beginning of the picture. "You've got Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire, both as good as new, and all the best songs Irving Berlin ever wrote," he could have said. "What do you need that gadget for?"

"Because it's pretty," the producers would have said, "and it's part of the plot. They used practically the same gadget in 'Night and Day' and it ran all right."

"Yes, and it squeaked so you could hardly hear the tunes," the expert would point out.

"That's all right," the producers would say, "the public enjoys the squeaks as much as it does the tunes."

Any way, the plot was left standing. Fortunately for the picture the main elements — Crosby, Astaire, and the Irving Berling tunes — are all fine. Astaire has never stepped more nimbly and Crosby has never crooned more blandishingly or had better songs to croon. As for Joan Caulfield she couldn't be prettier. It's no great disadvantage either that she doesn't act to any extent. A full-scale performance would just have called attention to her unfortunate role.

Overhaul Job

"Blue Skies" presents a fairly simple case of plot-trouble. "Undercurrent" is so complicated that more tinkering wouldn't do any good. It's a case that calls for complete dismantling.

"Look," the hired expert might plead, "the Cinderella plot is good and the murder mystery plot is good. But you can't make a picture twice as good by piling one plot on top of the other."

"The public likes to get its money's worth," the producer would point out.

"Then there's Katharine Hepburn," the expert would say. "She's supposed to be madly in love with Robert Taylor. Then how does it come she falls in love at the same time with this brother-in-law she's never seen, the one who disappears. Or if that's too complicated, never mind, just tell why he disappears."

"Mystery," says the producer laying a finger along his nose. "The public loves a mystery."

The expert takes a fresh grip. "Then Taylor's supposed to be crazily in love with her right up to the minute when he tries to push her off the cliff. How do you account for that?"

"Why, so she can be rescued by the stallion just as Robert Taylor is about to bash her head in with a boulder," the producer explains. "Why do you think we've been nursing that stallion along ever since Sequence 4?"

It's possible, of course, that the producers don't work from a blueprint except in the early stages. They may just set up their characters and properties and manoeuvre them into position, the way tablecloth militarists set up a battle engagement . . . "The salt-and-pepper, that could be Hepburn and Taylor. The carving knife is the stallion and the sugar bowl can be the boulder . . . Now move Hepburn and Taylor over to the empty spot to the right — that's the missing brother-in-law. Feint a couple of times with the stallion but hold the boulder in reserve for the big attack at the end. And keep manoeuvring Hepburn and Taylor around the missing brother-in-law, all the time working the whole outfit closer to the table-edge . . ."

SWIFT REVIEW

THE SHOWOFF. Red Skelton in the screen version of the old-fashioned Broadway comedy. Since Red Skelton is an even more outrageous showoff than the original Aubrey Piper, it's a one-man show and is recommended only to Skelton fans.

THE SPECTER OF THE ROSE. Ben Hecht's screen improvisation on the tragedy of Nijinsky, with some attractive ballet along with far too much fancy talking on life and art. Ivan Kirof, Viola Essen.

THE SEARCHING WIND. Screen version of Lillian Hellman's stage attack on American isolationism, and considerably more eloquent than dramatic. With Robert Young, Sylvia Sidney.

THE BIG SLEEP. Violent and exciting underworld doing, with Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall, both wonderfully calm in the midst of constant mayhem.

Southern Casual
A sunny two-piecer, softly tailored in printed spun rayon.
Sportswear Shop, Third Floor

Simpson's

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Better Keep Your Fingers Crossed or Be Very Strong in the Faith

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NONSENSE, by Bergen Evans. (Ryerson, $3.50.)

THAT the majority of myths or tabus of mankind appear to be biological in no wise adds to their authenticity. But so firmly rooted are they that the march of science or spread of education has in no whit prevailed against them; Mr. Evans here launches a mass assault of all the horse, foot and artillery of the mental armament and desperate indeed is the fray; desperate in the sense that it is inevitably fore-ordained to failure. But for all the scholarly weight of its demolition charges the attack never loses its *élan*; the book is, the author says, ammunition for "young recruits in the gay cause of common sense."

It seems incredible that the fiercely debated matter of Adam's navel should have persisted right up to an American Congressional committee of 1944 which forbade the distribution of a publication to the troops on the ground that it included pictorial representation of such a heresy — but such is the record. And as merry chapter succeeds merry chapter Mr. Evans follows through most of the better-known "beliefs"; the "red rag to a bull", the "rats and the sinking ship", the "death march" of the lemmings, the physical and mental equipment of the negro, destroying each with the sure and sharp sword of fact. Here is one of the gayer examples of the author's method:

"Our error in regard to the ardor of the Latins is very old and many things have contributed to it. Among them was an ancient belief that the sun was sexually exciting, with the corollary that desire increased as one neared the equator . . . . Carried to its logical conclusion, the theory would imply that the Eskimos owe their continuance to parthenogenesis, but such an implication is completely negated by the accounts of home life in an igloo brought back by Rockwell Kent, Peter Freuchen, Gontran de Poncins, and other visitors to the frozen north."

Life With Lizzie

THE ENGLISH ABIGAIL, by Dorothy Margaret Stuart. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

THIS is a miniature English Social History or downstairs Trevelyan. As sprightly as a newly starched bonnet, it is the story of the modes and manners and even of the literature of English society from the thirteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. And the threads of the tapestry pass skilfully through the hands of a succession of Abigails, some nameless and some famous; in the scullery, in my lady's chamber, behind the pantry door and sometimes, unfortunately, even in the witness box. "Thine handmaid" has a pretty tale to tell of sundry goings on among her mistresses and masters from Elizabeth's Blanche Parry, through Pepys sundry temptresses, to life below stairs at 5 Cheyne Row and a Victorian epilogue. Miss Stuart has produced one of the most entertaining books of the season; it is in no sense an economic history of domestic service but, "Incidentally it may be that I have thrown a little light from a fresh angle upon several aspects of a bygone or obsolescent social system: but this has been only by the way, and the emphasis is on the type and the individual, upon character, color and comedy."

Unchanged Face

RECORDING BRITAIN, Vol. I Edited by Arnold Palmer. (Oxford, Four Volumes, $32.00.)

THE STORY of the preparation of this enchanting pictorial record of English architectural beauty is almost as interesting as the finished work is distinguished and comprehensive. It began in the autumn of 1939 when some far-seeing official of the Ministry of Labor realized the hazards of the war damage which was to come; the Pilgrim Trust was approached and contributed eventually £6,000 to the project; some 97 artists of the first rank were commissioned and set to work and today London's Victoria and Albert Museum houses a new collection of 1,549 drawings and paintings to the permanent enrichment of the national heritage. For the wider audience, and especially for that overseas, Mr. Palmer has made a judicious selection for reproduction and supplied the notes for each of the 104 works which are included in each volume.

Volume I which is now available (although subscriptions are accepted only for the complete edition) will have a particular appeal for the hundreds of thousands of Canadians who were stationed in England during the past six years, since it confines itself to London and Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire; other equally well-known haunts will be dealt with later. The book itself is an excellent example of what English craftsmanship can achieve when freed from wartime restrictions and reproduction, typography, paper and binding fully set off the devotion and accomplishment of the artists who have recorded the unrivalled beauty of the English town and countryside. Volume I and the companions to succeed it will form an exceedingly handsome addition to any library.

Indicative of the calibre of the work is the committee responsible for the choice of the artists — P. H. Jowett (Principal of the Royal College of Art), Sir Kenneth Clark (then Director of the National Gallery) and W. Russell Flint, R.A. (President of the Royal Water-color Society and representing the Royal Academy. And Mr. Palmer's contribution is far greater than implied in the modest title of annotator; he has drawn upon history, literature and even geology for his illuminating text. For him, it is truly claimed, that his wit runs level with his erudition.

Human Domino

THAT MAN IS HERE AGAIN. Adventures of a Hollywood Agent, by Arthur Kober. (Random House, $3.00.)

FINEY, our friend Benny Greenspan has got himself pradically immoralized between the covers of a book.

Friends of Benny who have followed him in the *New Yorker* will welcome this reprint collection; for those who have yet to meet him, new joys await. For Arthur Kober, creator of Benny as he was of "Dear Bella" is today the champion in the lists for murderous and premeditated assault on the English language. And as long as he can keep on doing it he will not, like Benny, "have hard luck hooverin' over him like a flock of vouchers". Benny, just as shrewd and unscrupulous, lives in the fantastic realm of Sammy Glick, only what makes Benny run is funnier than what made Sammy.

John O'Hara reports that a table could be booked in any one of Hollywood's better-known hotspots in the name of Benny Greenspan, so legendary, or almost generic, has the term become. Benny the flesh-peddler (artists' representative to the polite trade papers) is as essential a part of Hollywood as celluloid, and through him we learn of all the dickering and finagling of producers, directors and writers which goes on "in the trade." But the Hollywood story has often been told; what is new is Kober's (or Benny's) manner of telling it. If your ear is attuned to Koberese this book is guaranteed to take any headache you have offa your hands.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Town of Rutherford Selects the Best-Dressed Woman for 1946

By MARGARET E. NESS

IT was time, the town of Rutherford decided, to line up a "best-dressed" Rutherfordian. Didn't the national cosmeticians and stylists make an annual hullabaloo of their "ten best" selection? And didn't it add a fillip to the store coffers?

Naturally, Rutherford would be big about it, too. Miss Emma of the Dress Shoppe voiced the opinion of the Shoe Shoppe, the Emporium, the Chapeau Shoppe and the Newe Beautie Shoppe when she said: "We must be above petty jealousies. We must select the best-dressed regardless."

"Regardless of what?" Dan Ellert of the Emporium demanded.

"Regardless of business," Miss Emma replied loftily and glanced for approval at the other three who made up the "judging board" of five.

Since they were meeting at the Newe Beautie Shoppe it was the proprietress Queenie Flagshott who was expected to speak first. Which she did at once. "Regardless," she affirmed.

Nonsense!" Dan Ellert countered. "Mean to say you'd choose Mrs. Dwere Hawkins?"

The other four looked thoughtful.

Mrs. Dwere Hawkins bought all her clothes, shoes and permanents in Toronto.

It was Elinore Snatcher of the Chapeau Shoppe who saved the situation. "But," she triumphantly pointed out, "Mrs. Hawkins doesn't dress well. Not well at all."

Miss Emma and Queenie Flagshott beamed on Elinore. Dan Ellert was big about it, too. "You got something there. Eh, Calhern?"

Calhern Hopper squirmed in his chromium circular chair. He hadn't been in favor of this "best-dressed woman" stunt from the first. He had a wife, name of Evelyne.

He struck out on a new line of thought. "We're none of us eligible ourselves, I suppose?"

"Don't be silly, Calhern," Queenie said. "You're a man."

"But is Evelyne eligible?" Calhern pressed his problem.

"No," Miss Emma said firmly. "No one connected with us is eligible."

"How far removed?" Dan Ellert wanted to know.

"Removed from what?" from Miss Emma.

"Removed from our families! First cousins? Second or third? Or aunts?"

"Us." Miss Emma indicated herself, Queenie and Elinore. "And wives."

Calhern visibly brightened.

"We're wasting time," Elinore said. "I nominate Harriet Warren as Rutherford's best-dressed woman."

"Harriet Warren?" Queenie raised plucked eyebrows. "But she never has a finger wave. Even shampoos her own hair."

"She bought two suits from me," Dan Ellert announced. "One last spring and a summer gabardine."

"I thought," Miss Emma interrupted, "that we were not going to be personal."

"And anyhow, Harriet Warren's husband is a Communist," Queenie pointed out virtuously.

"Merely pink," Elinore defended Mr. Harriet Warren.

Miss Emma firmed her rosebud mouth and looked hard at Calhern Hopper. "Who is your choice, Calhern?"

Startled, Calhern shot out the one name that plagued him. "Evelyne."

"But we've just finished ruling out your Evelyne and Dan's wife," Miss Emma objected.

"Yes. Yes, of course!" Calhern blinked pale blue eyes and tentatively suggested with a rising inflection, "Gertrude Horner?"

ELINORE snorted, and too late Calhern remembered that Gertrude's husband was a teller in the Second Avenue bank. Elinore's in a cage across the street. Then he remembered Gertrude's neat ankles and not so neat hips and repeated more firmly, "Gertrude Horner."

"Mrs. Horner is a steady Emporium customer," Dan Ellert said. "Not too much money but steady."

"Please leave business out of this," Miss Emma said and then added, "Mrs. Horner bought her Daisy's trousseau at the Dress Shoppe." She carefully avoided looking at Dan Ellert. "But that has no bearing on my views. We could do worse than Gertrude Horner."

Queenie Flagshott suggested the mayor's wife and was branded as a social climber.

Dan Ellert solemnly, but with a ceiling-raised twinkle in his eyes, offered the name of an exceedingly vivacious widow. And was informed in no uncertain terms that such things as morals were definitely involved.

Another candidate was eliminated by reason of her day-before-yesterday appendix operation.

"Stands to reason," Elinore argued, "she won't be up and around for the dinner."

Oh, yes, there was to be a dinner at the local hotel when the choice of Rutherford's best-dressed woman would be announced. That way the committee were sure of an overflow attendance and at least two columns in the weekly paper.

And of course it would be awkward if Rutherford's best-dressed woman wasn't there to take the bow in person.

FINALLY Queenie made a speech: "We all know that our educational institutions are the backbone of the nation. What could be more fitting than that we select one of Rutherford's High School teachers as our best-dressed woman?"

The others looked thoughtful for a full moment. Then they applauded heartily.

"Everyone knows High School teachers are extremely well paid," Elinore said. "So it won't make for any economic crisis in any home. Husbands can be so unreasonable."

So they placed the names of Rutherford's five female High School teachers in one of Queenie's manicure bowls. Calhern closed his eyes and drew a slip.

Jane Brown. The English and physical training teacher.

She wasn't a local Rutherfordian. But that didn't matter. She ran mostly to suits and sports clothes. But that didn't matter either.

Everyone on the committee could agree on her. That was the important point.

And she represented a financial group, although it wasn't until after her crowning at the hotel dinner that Miss Emma and Elinore bethought themselves that most of the teachers had a shampoo and finger wave every second week at Queenie's Newe Beautie Shoppe.

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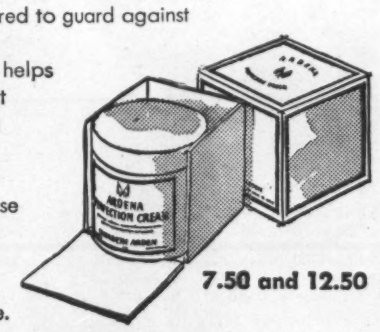

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Canadian Women Can't Wear Hats and It Is a National Blemish

By CECIL MAIDEN

LOOKING hurriedly around me for the nearest slit trench, let me repeat it: Canadian women can't wear hats.

I do not mean that they are incapable of putting a covering on their heads. Even a deep sea diver can do that. Wearing a hat is an altogether different matter. It involves a lot of complex things like choice, taste and personal discretion.

Civilized women in most other countries have learned to *say* things with their hats—with subtleties of line, size, pattern, color and shape. The things said collectively by the millinery in almost any Canadian street car would scarcely be printable.

With the choice wide enough, nowadays, to fit not only any pocket, but also any mood from simple self-effacement to wild abandon, why does not the average Canadian woman *exercise* her choice?

It can't be lack of time—because innumerable hair-do's pay tribute to long and gallant hours of suffering at the local beauty shop. It can't be lack of taste—because few others among the world's well-dressed women can choose so deftly in the matter of accessories . . . stockings, gloves, bags, costume jewellery. It can't be out-of-dateness either—because the world's most modern advertisements are thrust continually and with painstaking fortitude right under the feminine nose.

I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the root cause must be just plain, feminine cussedness.

This inability to wear a hat stretches apparently through all nine provinces, and as far as I know into the Northwest Territories and those frozen stretches of the Yukon where who cares anyway? It also penetrates all ages, but is less obvious in the case of the aged—who

(*Continued on page* 18)

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THERE'S Quick Comfort IN A CUP OF TENDER LEAF TEA!
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have, by that time, for the most part invented for themselves safe if quaint types of millinery guaranteed to keep the wind off the scalp.

The worst offenders appear to be young persons between teenage and middle age. In Ottawa not long ago I saw a quite beautiful girl in the sort of grey tailormade that artists like to draw beside an ultra-ultra sports model car. She had smart shoes on her nimble little feet. She wore distinguished, unobtrusive gloves. She carried a handbag that would have graced the *Place Vendome*, or Fifth Avenue near the Plaza.

Frenzied Creation

But on her head, as heaven is my witness, was a large magenta confection with drapes of frothy net veiling, tied here, there and everywhere (and with baby-blue ribbon, moreover) into a kind of horrid frenzy that shuddered as she walked.

Would that she were alone in this mischief!

I have seen the other extreme too, though less frequently. In Toronto you may observe countless women dressed like the Bride's Mother in flowered silk and carefully chosen daytime jewellery—all mink on top and sheerest nylon underneath . . . but whose courage seems always to have deserted them once above the neckline, for they have obviously gone for their hats straight into the nearest suppliers of Girl Guides' uniforms.

And then there is the matter of size. You won't have far to go, if you live in a big city, to see small women with large heads wearing something like an inverted French heel on top—not much bigger than the source of inspiration. Or tall, angular women wearing even taller, more angular hats.

And there appears to be a growing army of defeated females who have given up the unequal struggle altogether and now appear in society swathed in scarves and handkerchiefs.

Most of these latter women will say, I am well aware, "But it is still *fashionable* to wear a scarf!"

Fashion, my dear Miss, Mrs. or Mademoiselle Canada, is a thing to be interpreted by the individual. The fashionable woman follows a particular fashion only to the degree that it continues to flatter her. Followed any further it leads merely to the back row of the chorus.

Fashion in hats, interpreted by your own good judgment, can do wonders. But you can indulge in millinery adventures only if you are the type for them. Look what Nelly Gwyn did at Drury Lane with a hat! You can do the same too—if you are a Nell Gwyn. If you are not, then for the love of Mike, next time you go forth to buy a hat, go with your purse wide-open by all means. But clutch firmly in the other hand your self-control.

You can cook well, talk engagingly, and as a nation you can walk better than any other women under the sun, excepting perhaps the women of Kashmir. You can throw a party, run a home, keep your husbands, push a perambulator with the best of them.

But Canadian women can't wear hats!

JANE AT TWO

DEW-BRIGHT, rose-white,
April sun and rain,
All the world's her plaything,
Whirl it round for Jane.

Now her mood is sober,
You beg a smile in vain,
Gravely she watches,
I wonder, says young Jane.

Suddenly she's laughing,
Mischief dawns again,
She's trustful, she's imperious,
She's quicksilver, she's Jane.

Chubby-armed and dimple-kneed,
Jane is just a baby,
But in the future's crystal ball
I glimpse a gallant lady.

H. J.

CONCERNING FOOD

Into 1947 with our Resolutions re Cabbages, Mink Coats and Soap

By JANET MARCH

NEW YEAR'S resolutions are a childish custom which most of us indulge in secretly. The mere fact of having to write a different date on things like cheques tempts us to decide to do a better job on 1947 than we managed on dead 1946. Probably the more vital members of the Big Four listened to the midnight bells with world shaking resolutions to build a fine peace this year—we hope so anyway. The housewife's secret reflections usually include momentous matters such as having the cellar whitewashed and the broken pieces of furniture in the attic hitched together. Samuel Butler said:

"Great actions are not always true sons
Of great and mighty resolutions."

So perhaps one small resolve to paint the bathroom stool and get some weatherstripping on the front door may bring results.

In along with these little January reflections are a number on the subject of spending less money on food and still feeding the family as well by nutrition standards. Let's hope the prices of things are really beginning to sink, or at least stand still. One of the extravagances of housekeeping in times of shortages is that you are always having to buy small sizes of everything in spite of the size of the family. A minute box of soap chips which would barely do one washing for a reasonably sized family is snatched up with cries of joy; and if you don't snatch you'll just find yourself studying up how to make soap yourself. If you are a good soap hunter you may snare about four of these tiny packages and pay nearly four times as much as you did in the old days for one decent sized one with the same amount of soap aboard. This is an annoying way of wasting money, but is no doubt unavoidable till shortages are over.

Careful housekeepers who are going to see that their families get fresh and cooked fruit, salad, two vegetables, potatoes, meat, eggs and bread and milk each day are not going to find their food bills small. Better give up all idea of buying that fur coat in the sales, and put the money you save into cabbage, the darling of the nutritionists, for it can be eaten both raw and cooked, is laden with vitamins and is quite cheap. You can get a lot of cabbage for the price of just one mink skin and keep your family full of vitamins in the months the insurance companies pessimistically describe as the pneumonia ones. To be sure, being warm in fur also keeps off pneumonia.

Of all the ways in which cabbages may be eaten the vitamin experts prefer you to eat it raw, and if you are tired of plain shredded cabbage try it this way:

Cabbage And Corn

1 can of whole kernel corn
4½ cups of finely shredded green cabbage
1 onion sliced finely
6 olives chopped
French dressing

Mix together and serve plain or on lettuce according to your taste.

New Orleans Cabbage

1 Spanish onion sliced
2 cups of canned tomatoes
1 cabbage weighing 1½ to 2 pounds
3 tablespoons of chopped green pepper
¼ teaspoon of ground cloves
1 bay leaf
2 teaspoons of salt
2 teaspoons of sugar
Pepper
3 tablespoons of salad oil

Cook the cabbage cut in smallish pieces in boiling salted water until it is tender. Heat the salad oil and sauté the onion in it for five to ten minutes, then add the tomatoes, pepper, cloves, bay leaf, sugar and salt. Cover and simmer for ten to fifteen minutes. Take out the bay leaf, as few things are more annoying than trying to eat one, and pour over the drained cabbage and serve.

Cabbage Au Gratin

4 cups of cooked cabbage
1 cup of cooked diced celery
1 Spanish onion sliced
½ cup of diced apple
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
½ cup of grated cheese
Salt and pepper
A pinch of English mustard
3 cups of white sauce
2 tablespoons of ham chopped
Fat

Sauté the onion lightly in just enough fat to avoid burning. Mix the cooked cabbage, the celery, apple, ham, salt, pepper, mustard, and lemon juice together in a baking dish, and then pour on the white sauce, being sure it mixes well with the other ingredients. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown in the oven for twenty to twenty five minutes.

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"You bet I won the Prize!"

"WHEN BETTY whispered to me what the first prize was going to be, I really concentrated on winning that game. It would have broken my heart to have had a pair of Colonial Sheets slip through my fingers—I just *had* to win!"

IF THIS WISE little woman keeps on trying she will be able to pick up another pair of these thrifty, economical quality sheets. Oh, yes, the stores have them occasionally—and we're going to change that "occasionally" to "regularly" just as fast as we know how!

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VEGETABLES: Strained Asparagus • Green Beans • Beets • Carrots Mixed Greens • Peas • Spinach • Squash and Carrots • Tomato Soup • Vegetable Soup.

DESSERTS: Strained Applesauce • Apple, Prune Custard Dessert • Apricots with Oatmeal • Peach Custard Dessert • Pears with Farina • Plums with Farina • Prunes • Orange Custard Dessert.

Heinz Baby Foods are scientifically cooked and vacuum-packed to retain a high degree of vitamins and minerals needed for the health and vigorous growth of infants.

HEINZ *Quality-Controlled* BABY FOODS

THE OTHER PAGE

Our Ships Will Follow After

By A. C. FORREST

MISS CAMERON was in the middle of a sentence when the Superintendent's bell rang. She never got it finished. For the ten little ten-year-olds had been straining like a track-full of sprinters at the start, and the bell was the signal to be off.

She gulped back the rest of what she was going to say, and relievedly sighed it into oblivion. Jimmy Truax zipped the two curtains back with one dexterous motion which turned a private class-room into part of the Sunday School auditorium. Little Marty Burke grabbed an armful of hymn books and forward-passed them like so many rugby balls to the rest of the youngsters. Some of the boys were stuffing their papers into their pockets in preparation for departure, and Buddy Cooper settled back to enjoy openly, his story which he had been reading covertly in the Sunday School paper throughout the teaching period.

The Superintendent mounted his platform to announce the last hymn, and a hundred little voices of the Junior Department bellowed forth their dares to be a Daniel, while they winked at one another and grinned at pint-sized Danny Jones, who every time they sang that hymn was half embarrassed and half-annoyed at his parents for calling him Daniel. He was very often embarrassed in this particular school, and sometimes secretly considered changing denominations so he could go to some Sunday School where they didn't sing it.

Miss Cameron ignored the grins and the confusion, and tried to keep her mind on the thoughts expressed in the hymn. She had followed that policy during twenty-five years of teaching. She felt that her concentration and piety might impress the children more than whispered scoldings and warning looks. But today her mind wouldn't obey either will or habit. She kept wondering if anybody would remember that this was the twenty-fifth anniversary of her teaching small boys in that school. She thought of that carefully written letter of resignation she was going to give the Superintendent at the close of today's session.

In some churches and some communities, unkind people might have called Miss Cameron an old maid. But not in Epworth School! She was Miss Cameron to everybody. They all respected her, and many loved her.

A quarter of a century before she had taken over a class of little boys when they were promoted from the primary. She kept each class for two years, and this was her thirteenth class. She had kept a list of them all and she had taught during those years over one hundred and fifty small and restless boys.

They had taken advantage of her kindness. They had been thoughtless and noisy and mischievous. Many times her head ached so badly after her class that she couldn't return to the evening service. Although she told no one of her discouragement, she had often contemplated giving up.

Then something nice would happen. Perhaps a card or letter from one of her former scholars, or some little remembrance or a kind word from an appreciative mother would make her feel that perhaps her work was worth while. So she would go back again with new determination, armed with plenty of interesting ammunition like stories, pictures, stamps from her brother in South America, or some new project designed to interest little boys in acquiring a Biblical education or living the higher life.

Then would come a day like today. Sometimes they would all seem to be possessed of little demons. Or maybe some wide-eyed, innocent and pious-looking little individual would look her straight in the eye and follow her teaching with rapt attention, all the while worming his left hand with a properly poised thumbtack towards a classmate's posterior.

Or perhaps when she felt that she had their attention fixed on one of Paul's missionary exploits, or some characteristic in the personality of a major prophet, one would burst forth with some apparently irrelevant remark about a movie or a football game.

But the last two weeks had been too much. She knew they liked her. When they got older they treated her with great respect and she knew the little boys in the primary looked forward to their promotion to her class. But they never remembered anything she taught them, and they seemed to be so much more impressed by the radio, movies, comic books, and what they were going to do on their next hike.

She thought it over carefully and decided that the right thing for her to do was to resign and have some young man take over. The twenty-fifth anniversary of her teaching should be strategic. She had been rather hoping that someone might remember that she had been teaching for twenty-five years, but everyone seemed to have overlooked it.

She toiled over her letter of resignation painstakingly. She tried hard to explain that she was doing this because she felt it was the right thing for the boys. The letter was in her purse now. She would like to give it to the Superintendent at a dramatic moment. At the close of the challenge to emulate the courageous Daniel, she glanced in her purse and saw it there.

Once again the school became tense and poised for the short benediction, and at the Amen they scrambled off like a bunch of puppies released from a kennel.

Miss Cameron gathered up her books and went up to the Superintendent's desk. She waited while he talked with one of the younger teachers. She stood restlessly, feeling that she was being neglected, and taken for granted, with an "Oh it's just Miss Cameron she won't mind waiting" attitude. Then the Superintendent got up and without asking to see what she wanted, he went downstairs to the Primary Department.

She felt she couldn't wait any longer, so with a sharp sense of disappointment she put the letter on his desk, and went out of the school to go home.

"Oh, Miss Cameron," a voice shouted, as she went down the walk "My, I'm glad to see you! Have you got a minute to spare one of your old scholars?" And a nice looking boy of twenty or twenty-one came from his car towards her. It looked as though he had been waiting.

For just a second she didn't recognize him. Then she saw that it was George Miller, one of the worst little rascals to ever give her a headache.

†*Nature Unspoiled* — YOURS TO ENJOY YOURS TO PROTECT

"SNOWY OWL" *by T. M. Shortt, Ornithologist.*
The above illustration shows the snowy owl in his southern surroundings.

THE FARMER—*a Conservationist*

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* "The people of Canada can perform a useful service to birds by providing food and shelter for them during times of stress, when their food becomes temporarily inaccessible."

* An excerpt from—CONSERVATION AND WINTER HELP FOR OUR BIRDS, by J. L. Baillie, Jr., one in a series of pamphlets published by The Carling Conservation Club.

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George had moved away with his family several years before, and although he always sent her a Christmas card, she didn't know what had happened to him. She had heard he was going to the University of Toronto.

"I knew I would find you here," he was telling her, as he led her towards the car. "Look, Miss Cameron, he blurted out. "I know I have an awful nerve, and I should have written you, but I sort of wanted to surprise you. Could you give me supper if I drive you home? I have something I wanted to tell you, and I drove up from Toronto specially to tell you myself."

"Why George, I would love to have you come for supper. I hardly recognized you, you have grown so much. But what is the big secret, are you going to get married?"

"Oh it's worse than that," he warned. "Now don't faint, and please don't think of some of the bad things I used to do in Sunday School. But tomorrow I am to be received by the Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. I start theology at the college next week. The boys down at the university told me to break it to you gently, or you would be bowled over completely."

Miss Cameron was surprised, although there had been a time when she was never surprised at anything George did. But her surprise was all covered up in a thrill of pleasure. One of her boys, and one of the most difficult at that, to become a minister!

"My, but I'm pleased, George," she said. "But could you wait just a minute. I forgot something I left on the Superintendent's desk. I'll hurry in and get it right now."

As she hurried up the church steps, George felt flattered by her delight and obvious haste to get whatever she had forgotten so she could take him home with her for supper. He was glad he had come, and felt very appreciative to the Superintendent for having written him to invite him to the anniversary surprise party the Sunday School and old class-members were giving her tonight at the end of her twenty-five years of teaching. He was pleased too that she hadn't shown too much surprise at his announcement of entering the theological college.

But as he turned to wait at his car, he wasn't able to see the quiet and dignified little lady racing along the Church corridor in a most undignified manner, straining to get to the desk and retrieve her letter before the Superintendent came back from the Primary Department.

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LONDON LETTER

Houses Barred from U.K. Highways

By P. O'D.

London.

ONE of the great difficulties in the way of constructing an adequate system of national motor highways in this country is what is known as "ribbon development", the stringing of houses along every new road like so many beads on a chain. The result is that in a short time a highway designed for speedy travel becomes just another street of houses, where the speed limit is 30 miles an hour—not for all its length, it is true, but for long stretches outside every town and village.

All this is obviously wrong, and the town-and-country planners, as well as the motorists, have been protesting against it for years—with very little effect. But now we are assured that this problem is to be solved, along with a good many others in the way of a national system of highways which will provide for the needs of people in a hurry. Not only are houses to be kept away from the new motor roads, but slow traffic is also to be barred from them. It is to be a case of "automobiles only".

Mr. Barnes, the Minister of Transport, has announced a 10-year plan for the roads of the country—great new highways linking the centres of population, new bridges and tunnels, the by-passing of towns for through traffic, and the provision that towns will stay by-passed and not be allowed to sprawl out along the new roads as fast as these are built. Mr. Barnes has publicly said so, and Mr. Barnes has become one of the most powerful persons in the land—the czar of rail and road, thanks to the Government's plans for the nationalization of transportation.

These great schemes of road development will take a long time—all of ten years and more. The rolling English road will need a lot of straightening out, and this is to be the first part of the job, the improvement of existing roads and the removal of bottle-necks and notorious danger spots, as well as the completion of plans prepared before the war and necessarily laid aside.

Then—well, then on to the brave new world, where anyone with a motor car will be able to go whizzing about the country as fast as he likes! It is an inspiring prospect, or a singularly depressing one, according to one's age and temperament, but that is what lies ahead of us. Mr. Barnes has said so.

Escapism

One of the odd characteristics of the present, still flourishing, theatrical season in London is the passion for revivals. "Lady Windermere's Fan" is playing to packed houses. So are two or three of Maugham's old plays —"Lady Frederick" is the latest to be revived. Robertson's "Caste" is being given another run, and "Mrs. Dane's Defence" is once more going strong.

These were all good plays in their day, but it was a very different day. For modern audiences they might be expected to possess only a sort of antiquarian interest, but such is not the case. There can be no question of the enthusiasm they arouse.

Can it be that people like to be taken back to that secure and pleasant world of before 1914, where the only troubles were sentimental ones, and even the old-fashioned prejudices and absurdities now seem charming. Sheer escapism!—well, why not? We have plenty to escape from.

The Mighty John L.

British trade union leaders must have read with tears in their eyes of the pay and expenses of the great Mr. John L. Lewis—you know, brushing the tears away and then having another wistful and almost incredulous look. About £25,000 a year in all, we have been told, of which some £18,500 is for expenses. Not in his wildest dreams could a British trade union leader hope for even a tenth of it. Things are much more modest and orderly over here, in this as in most other matters.

A salary of about £1,100 a year and the use of a car is all that the heads of the largest and richest unions in this country are allowed. Most of the union leaders work for a good deal less, though the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress would naturally get rather more.

Recently it was announced that the salaries of the assistant general secretary and the assistant secretary of the T.U.C. had been raised to £1,000 a year and £900, with prospects of small annual increases up to a limit of £1,500 and £1,150. The mighty John L. would consider this mere pin money.

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Britain Only Half-Way Back to Peace Basis

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

January, 1947, finds Britain only half-way back to a peacetime basis says Mr. Marston. The loss to industry of 1½ million men still in the services is seriously holding back recovery and, combined with the chronic shortage of fuel does not augur well for the new year.

It seems that the U.S. and Canadian loans, now a year old, designed to re-equip British industry over a period of five years, will be exhausted within two with only a very small proportion spent on industrial development.

London.

THERE was some feeling of frustration in Britain's economic affairs at the close of 1946. The reason is not the alleged inability to digest the quantity of legislation put into effect by the Labor Government, though nationalization of the coal mines and of tele-communications, a nationalization plan for inland transport, a plan to revive the cotton industry, a national insurance scheme, (all these on an interest rate structure of 2½ per cent), formalization of exchange control as an instrument of planned economy, another instalment in the reform of company law, and other measures of which some are accepted by most parties and others hotly contested, have certainly made it a heavy year for Parliament. The trouble is that the economic basis for the *élan* of peace has never materialized.

In 1945 the war ended and a beginning was made in reconversion to peace, but at the end of 1946 the country is only half-way back to a peacetime basis. An armed force of about 1½ million men is still considered necessary; nearly a third of the national expenditure is concerned with preparation for the possibility of another war.

Whether it is true that these precautions are really necessary, or the critics are right in claiming that preparation for war is the worst factor disturbing the precarious peace, it is undeniable that the loss to industry of so large a force of able-bodied manpower is seriously holding back recovery.

Internally, the two shortages most chronically and acutely felt throughout the year have been of manpower and of fuel. In the latter part of the year the trend of coal production has shown a definite move upward, but there is no sign of an increase in the numbers working in the pits, and there is no prospect yet that sufficient coal will be produced, by more intensive effort or by more modern methods, to provide enough both for the growing needs of British industry and for a revival of this once basic export trade. The most that can be hoped at present is that the fuel shortage will not halt progress entirely in 1947.

No Buoyancy

Without sufficient labor and fuel, very few industries show that buoyancy which the optimistic imagination pictured for the postwar era during the lean war years. Steel, the basis of Britain's economic strength, is deficient; particularly in the latter months, with muddle on the railways causing a serious hold-up of deliveries. The shortage of housing is a chronic irritation. The flow of consumer-goods to the shops, though perceptibly increasing, is not on the scale that people had expected.

(*Continued on next page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Maybe Recession, But No Crash

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE other day I read an article in a popular magazine about the possibility of a business "crash" in 1947. I guessed the article was written before Mr. Lewis' coal miners had gone back to work, when management's apparent inability to make any effective resistance to the strike weapon had seemed to jeopardize the whole future of industry. The outlook has brightened a good deal since then. It now seems probable that any decline in the general level of business activity this year will be of minor proportion.

Aroused public opinion prevailed against Mr. Lewis and seems likely to exert a restraining influence on labor union aggressiveness for some time to come. If the production front is reasonably peaceful from now on, industry will quickly straighten out the production dislocations caused by past work stoppages and will be in a better position to tackle the task of adjusting itself to commodity price changes ahead. This will not be easy at best, but obviously will have much more chance of success if the component parts of the productive and distributive processes are not engaged in active war against each other and the consuming public.

For several years, commodity prices and, to a large extent, production and wage scales have been under government control in Canada and the United States and elsewhere. That fact means, among other things, that the process of adjustment and balancing of supply normally exercised by free movements of prices was not in operation during that period, and price and cost distortions came into being and grew until the whole economic machine became seriously out of balance. That is the condition which exists now, which must be corrected or substantially relieved before we can possibly have a healthily functioning economy. Provided that there is not a new wave of strikes, we appear to have a good prospect of achieving it, in view of the indications of better understanding of the economic necessities by political parties and by labor and management.

Here's a Recession Timetable

While nothing like a real depression seems to be ahead, a recession in business activity does, because of the economic unbalances referred to above. The *United States News* offers a timetable for this recession, which is of interest to Canada because of the closeness of the two economies. The first quarter of 1947, it forecasts, will be good in many lines of production, perhaps even record-breaking. The second quarter is likely to see trends pointing downward. The third quarter will be gloomy for many businessmen and so will the fourth.

Then recovery should come in the first half of 1948 and the stage should be set for several years of postwar prosperity. "A turn downward by or before mid-1947 seems unavoidable," says this highly-regarded business forecaster. "Yet the shakeout or dip or adjustment almost surely will be no more than a brief interruption in an extended period of postwar prosperity."

The U.S. downward turn, it says, is roughly to be one of about 15 to 20 per cent. Prices are going to turn down first, maybe in the first quarter. Wages will go on rising slowly, even after commodity prices turn down. The inflation of prices and wages, accounting for so many of the postwar distortions, will give way to some price deflation but not to wage-rate deflation. A price decline, at wholesale, is likely to be about 20 per cent, over all. Industry's rate of production is probably to decline from a high at 180 per cent of 1935-39, to a bottom of 140 per cent of that level. Income payments to individuals are to fall off from an annual rate of $169 billions a year to about $152 billions by late 1947. Trade will sag moderately, mostly in non-durable goods. Construction is likely to decline a little from the 1946 level.

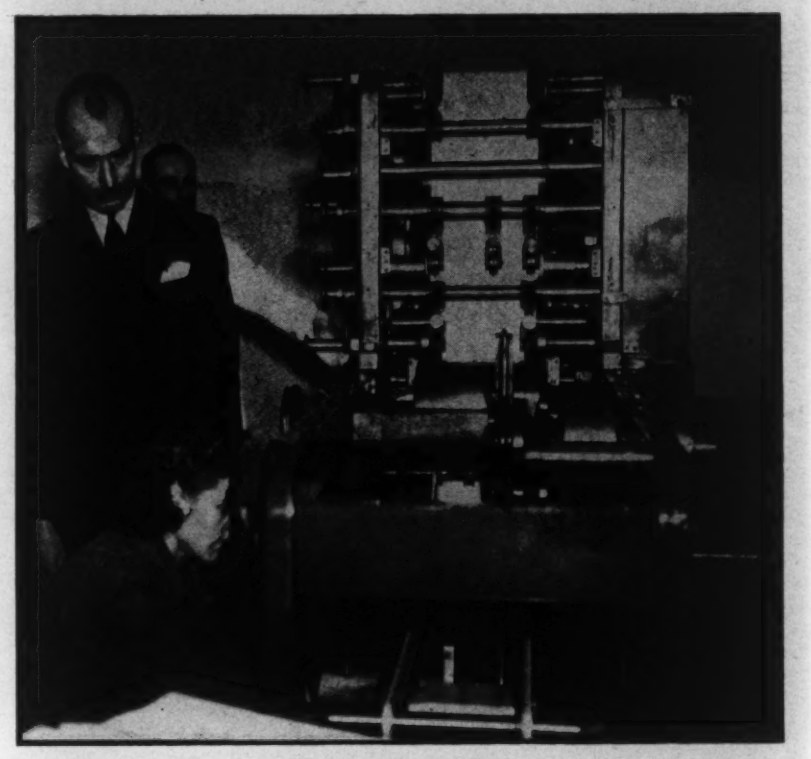
Still Far Above Pre-War Level

But at the bottom of the adjustment ahead, U.S. prices, production, wages, income payments, trade and employment will all be far above the pre-war level. The output of industry will be about 40 per cent above pre-war; prices at wholesale about 30 per cent above; income payments nearly double; retail trade double or more than double. Says this U.S. forecaster: "That's a rather modest price to pay for the excesses of the postwar. The really big pay-off does not come until the big postwar depression, until the backlog of demands at home and abroad, accumulated during war, is satisfied and industry is forced to operate largely on replacement demand. Pay-off time comes in the 1950's, maybe before 1955."

Canadians should remember that while this country is closely and directly affected by any fluctuations in business conditions in the United States, the fact remains that differences in government controls in Canada, particularly in respect of prices, should make for a somewhat different 1947 pattern here. Canadian changes may be less sharp than those in the U.S.

One of management's difficulties in the period ahead is that while inflated prices may fall readily enough, inflated wage-scales will not because of union resistance. However, production costs will tend to decline as worker efficiency rises with the ending of bottlenecks in supply, and this, with lower distribution costs and lower prices of raw materials, should permit a downward price adjustment without too great pain for producers. Price declines, of course, will open the way to better markets. In fact, the quicker the price adjustment and the quicker the step-up in productive efficiency, the quicker will be the recovery from any set-back. This goes for the individual producer as well as for industry as a whole.

Hair-Aids Join British Exports



Many English estates are being sold for housing and land development. The Treasury's non-profit West Cumberland Industrial Development Co. has transferred a Lake District site to Messrs. Eugene to erect Europe's most modern factory for hairdressing products as a new branch of British exports. J. W. Belcher, Board of Trade Parliamentary Secy., opened the . . .

. . . new plant. Above, making sachets; below, bottling special hair rinse.

(*Continued from page 22*)

The Government's task has been at least to maintain and if possible to improve the community's standard of living, while ensuring that some capital improvements are made to assure the future. Dispassionate economists claim that the authorities have erred on the side of the former. No broad plan for the badly-needed re-equipment of industry has been formulated, and none seems to be in course of preparation.

Unfortunately, there is no sign that the general public realizes how serious the situation is. Its standard of values, not surprisingly, is the size of its salary or wage and the quantity of goods at reasonable prices available to buy. Judging progress by this standard, the public is inclined to be restive, and the Government, while issuing formal warnings against complacency, allows more to be spent on consumption-goods than the economic situation justifies.

Out of Alignment

The overseas trade situation, in short, is very unhealthy. Even on the recent comparatively-favorable, visible trade figures, only about three-quarters of current purchases are being met by exports; and a large proportion of those exports are going to countries whose currency is not acceptable in payment for imports.

The war has dragged British overseas trade right out of its pre-war alignment. The Continent takes much more and provides much less, so that the pre-war position where Britain imported twice as much from the Continent as she exported to it has been almost exactly reversed. The proportion of exports to the dollar countries was never large (about 15 per cent) and is roughly unchanged; the problem, therefore, is to pay for the overwhelming proportion of foodstuffs, tobacco, and other commodities now classed as indispensable, for which during the war Britain became dependent on North America.

A year ago the Washington Agreement had just been concluded. In July, 1946, its major provision, the U.S. loan—with the Canadian loan dependent on it—was ratified, to give a total of £1,200 million for a 5-year plan of rehabilitation. But, as events have developed in the second half-year, it seems that the loans designed to re-equip British industry within 5 years will be exhausted within two years—and, worst of all, only a pathetically small proportion will have been spent on industrial development.

The Opposition claims that the only way to get things done is to relax controls and let industry find its own level—though, significantly, there is no movement for the complete abandonment of controls as in the U.S., nor are industrialists averse from Governmental assistance properly applied. A few supporters of the Government blind themselves to every problem and see only uninterrupted progress into a rosy future.

But an increasingly influential section is prodding the Government into more positive planning, so that the country, manifestly unable to compete on equal terms with a cut-throat-competitive U.S., shall at least not be left behind the Soviet Union, with its 5-year plan for rehabilitation and industrialization, France, with her 5-year Monnet plan, Czechoslovakia, with her quick-firing 2-year development plan, and other countries making less-publicized efforts.

The Government resists pressure from both sides, and meantime the country hovers uneasily between free enterprise and planning.

NEWS OF THE MINES

New Highway to Red Lake Camp Adds to Optimism for 1947

By JOHN M. GRANT

AS 1947 commences, a bright future is envisioned for Red Lake, an area in north-western Ontario, which first had its name blazoned across the North American continent over two decades ago. Since that time it has experienced plenty of ups and downs so common to mining, but in 15 years has produced around $50,000,000 in gold. One reason why the new year is greeted with such hope and enthusiasm is that finally an all year-round highway has been provided by the Ontario government to this outlying gold camp. The road, constructed in the record time of six months, cost $3,000,000 and is expected to save more than $300,000 a year on the camp's present freight bills. Also, looking backward over the hectic 1946, another reason found is that the Red Lake area enjoyed what was undoubtedly the busiest period of exploration in its history, and ended the year with prospects of adding new mines to the present list of producers.

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The new highway, some 94 miles in length, in addition to aiding the more complete development of the district's mineral potentialities, will open up numerous townships for settlement, serve great pulp areas and give access to a large new tourist and summer resort area. In other words, it is possible the developments which follow may mean a new era of prosperity for northwestern Ontario, and the province as a whole. The greatest significance as far as the mine operators is concerned will be in the saving in freighting costs and time. Freight shipments by air have cost around $100 per ton, $40 by winter transportation and $20 a ton by water route. The present trip from the railroad can be made in four hours whereas the previous land water route took two days. It is anticipated the new road will cut the costs to around $5 per ton. Furthermore, the road will end the weeks of isolation suffered during the freeze-up and break-up periods.

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John E. Hammell, one of those who early sensed the possibilities of the district, and still an active operator there, states that the new road paves the way for increased production and intensified development of the district's mines, and for the birth of other mining prospects in and around the area. It will facilitate the movement by truck and automobile of heavy mining equipment which previously had to be shipped over waterways that are closed during the winter months, Mr. Hammell points out, and adds that no longer will transportation delay for long periods the shipments to the camp of headframes, hoists and other heavy gear essential in extensive mining operations. According to Mr. Hammell the opening of the highway will mean the saving of a year in bringing Starrat Olsen Gold Mines into production, and in increasing mill capacity at Hasaga Gold Mines, both companies of which he is president. A 500-ton mill is to be installed at the former, while the mill at the Hasaga is to be stepped up to 1,000 tons daily, or even higher capacity.

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Exploration activity during the past summer set a record and when the season finished a survey indicated that seven companies had been carrying out underground work, six more already had made plans or were considering going underground, while three others were regarded as likely to resume lateral work. Surface exploration was carried out by close to 100 companies and of these over 65 included diamond drilling in their programs. Surface work also is reported planned for the future by between 15 and 20 other companies. The activities spread over considerable territory and the year's work provided much valuable information to guide work this year.

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Much of last year's interest centred in the Cochenour Willans section, in the eastern end of the field, and as the habits of this mine's orebodies became better known activity spread into Dome, Balmer and adjoining townships. Promotional activities attracted attention to this section, but many of the large Canadian companies, as well as one prominent United States organization, American Smelting & Refining Company, are now represented in this end of the camp. The success of the Campbell and Dickenson properties, where the Cochenour Willans experience appears to be duplicated, sparked interest and both are going underground. The former is under option to Dome Exploration, subsidiary of Dome Mines. Such other well known Canadian mining companies as Noranda Mines, Hollinger Consolidated, Mining Corporation and Sylvanite Mines, have figured in deals in this section of the camp.

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Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, which promises to be the leader of the new postwar producers, where shaft sinking is being continued to 850 feet, with the fifth level to be established at 825, expects to have the entire shaft sinking operation completed around the middle of January. Construction and erection in connection with crushing plant, mill and conveyerways, is proceeding on schedule and limited production is looked for early in 1947. Capacity of the mill will be 400 tons at least, and may be considerably more, depending on the degree of grinding required for satisfactory recovery. It is possible the present installation might handle up to 600 tons a day and further expansion could readily be attained by installing another grinding unit. Lateral development at present consists largely of drifting eastward in the "B" zone on the first level, and also on the second level, where a crosscut has shown the new orebody to have a width of 28 feet. Raising is being done on this orebody from the second to first levels and crosscutting is underway on the fourth horizon.

(*Continued on page 28*)

NOTICE

is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C 1079 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of GUARANTEE INSURANCE and THEFT INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. H. L. MASSIE,
President.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 240

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 13th December 1946.

Burns & Co.

DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared by Burns & Co., Limited on Class A and B Shares, payable January 29, 1947 to Shareholders registered January 11, 1947.

As Transfer Agent of the Company, we wish to draw attention to holders of Burns & Co., Limited Stock that we have transfer offices at Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton and shares should be registered without delay to insure receipt of the dividend.

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EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1st, 1947

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Britain Only Half-Way Back to Peace Basis

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

January, 1947, finds Britain only half-way back to a peacetime basis says Mr. Marston. The loss to industry of 1½ million men still in the services is seriously holding back recovery and, combined with the chronic shortage of fuel does not augur well for the new year.

It seems that the U.S. and Canadian loans, now a year old, designed to re-equip British industry over a period of five years, will be exhausted within two with only a very small proportion spent on industrial development.

London.

THERE was some feeling of frustration in Britain's economic affairs at the close of 1946. The reason is not the alleged inability to digest the quantity of legislation put into effect by the Labor Government, though nationalization of the coal mines and of tele-communications, a nationalization plan for inland transport, a plan to revive the cotton industry, a national insurance scheme, (all these on an interest rate structure of 2½ per cent), formalization of exchange control as an instrument of planned economy, another instalment in the reform of company law, and other measures of which some are accepted by most parties and others hotly contested, have certainly made it a heavy year for Parliament. The trouble is that the economic basis for the *élan* of peace has never materialized.

In 1945 the war ended and a beginning was made in reconversion to peace, but at the end of 1946 the country is only half-way back to a peacetime basis. An armed force of about 1½ million men is still considered necessary; nearly a third of the national expenditure is concerned with preparation for the possibility of another war.

Whether it is true that these precautions are really necessary, or the critics are right in claiming that preparation for war is the worst factor disturbing the precarious peace, it is undeniable that the loss to industry of so large a force of able-bodied manpower is seriously holding back recovery.

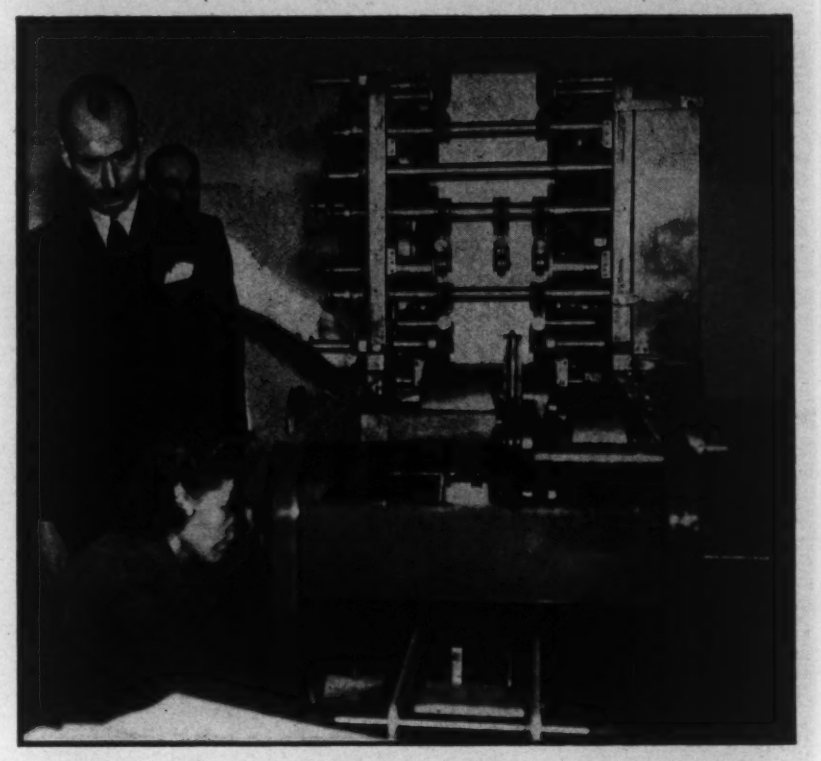
Internally, the two shortages most chronically and acutely felt throughout the year have been of manpower and of fuel. In the latter part of the year the trend of coal production has shown a definite move upward, but there is no sign of an increase in the numbers working in the pits, and there is no prospect yet that sufficient coal will be produced, by more intensive effort or by more modern methods, to provide enough both for the growing needs of British industry and for a revival of this once basic export trade. The most that can be hoped at present is that the fuel shortage will not halt progress entirely in 1947.

No Buoyancy

Without sufficient labor and fuel, very few industries show that buoyancy which the optimistic imagination pictured for the postwar era during the lean war years. Steel, the basis of Britain's economic strength, is deficient; particularly in the latter months, with muddle on the railways causing a serious hold-up of deliveries. The shortage of housing is a chronic irritation. The flow of consumer-goods to the shops, though perceptibly increasing, is not on the scale that people had expected.

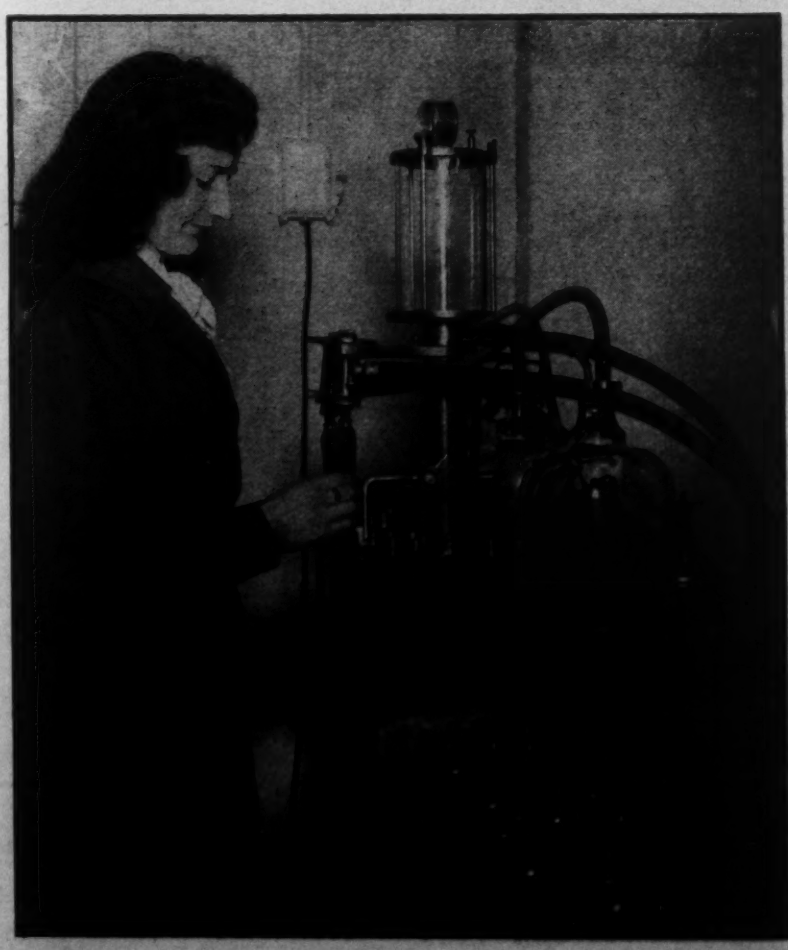
(*Continued on next page*)

Hair-Aids Join British Exports



Many English estates are being sold for housing and land development. The Treasury's non-profit West Cumberland Industrial Development Co. has transferred a Lake District site to Messrs. Eugene to erect Europe's most modern factory for hairdressing products as a new branch of British exports. J. W. Belcher, Board of Trade Parliamentary Secy., opened the . . .

. . . new plant. Above, making sachets; below, bottling special hair rinse.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Maybe Recession, But No Crash

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE other day I read an article in a popular magazine about the possibility of a business "crash" in 1947. I guessed the article was written before Mr. Lewis' coal miners had gone back to work, when management's apparent inability to make any effective resistance to the strike weapon had seemed to jeopardize the whole future of industry. The outlook has brightened a good deal since then. It now seems probable that any decline in the general level of business activity this year will be of minor proportion.

Aroused public opinion prevailed against Mr. Lewis and seems likely to exert a restraining influence on labor union aggressiveness for some time to come. If the production front is reasonably peaceful from now on, industry will quickly straighten out the production dislocations caused by past work stoppages and will be in a better position to tackle the task of adjusting itself to commodity price changes ahead. This will not be easy at best, but obviously will have much more chance of success if the component parts of the productive and distributive processes are not engaged in active war against each other and the consuming public.

For several years, commodity prices and, to a large extent, production and wage scales have been under government control in Canada and the United States and elsewhere. That fact means, among other things, that the process of adjustment and balancing of supply normally exercised by free movements of prices was not in operation during that period, and price and cost distortions came into being and grew until the whole economic machine became seriously out of balance. That is the condition which exists now, which must be corrected or substantially relieved before we can possibly have a healthily functioning economy. Provided that there is not a new wave of strikes, we appear to have a good prospect of achieving it, in view of the indications of better understanding of the economic necessities by political parties and by labor and management.

Here's a Recession Timetable

While nothing like a real depression seems to be ahead, a recession in business activity does, because of the economic unbalances referred to above. The *United States News* offers a timetable for this recession, which is of interest to Canada because of the closeness of the two economies. The first quarter of 1947, it forecasts, will be good in many lines of production, perhaps even record-breaking. The second quarter is likely to see trends pointing downward. The third quarter will be gloomy for many businessmen and so will the fourth.

Then recovery should come in the first half of 1948 and the stage should be set for several years of postwar prosperity. "A turn downward by or before mid-1947 seems unavoidable," says this highly-regarded business forecaster. "Yet the shakeout or dip or adjustment almost surely will be no more than a brief interruption in an extended period of postwar prosperity."

The U.S. downward turn, it says, is roughly to be one of about 15 to 20 per cent. Prices are going to turn down first, maybe in the first quarter. Wages will go on rising slowly, even after commodity prices turn down. The inflation of prices and wages, accounting for so many of the postwar distortions, will give way to some price deflation but not to wage-rate deflation. A price decline, at wholesale, is likely to be about 20 per cent, over all. Industry's rate of production is probably to decline from a high at 180 per cent of 1935-39, to a bottom of 140 per cent of that level. Income payments to individuals are to fall off from an annual rate of $169 billions a year to about $152 billions by late 1947. Trade will sag moderately, mostly in non-durable goods. Construction is likely to decline a little from the 1946 level.

Still Far Above Pre-War Level

But at the bottom of the adjustment ahead, U.S. prices, production, wages, income payments, trade and employment will all be far above the pre-war level. The output of industry will be about 40 per cent above pre-war; prices at wholesale about 30 per cent above; income payments nearly double; retail trade double or more than double. Says this U.S. forecaster: "That's a rather modest price to pay for the excesses of the postwar. The really big pay-off does not come until the big postwar depression, until the backlog of demands at home and abroad, accumulated during war, is satisfied and industry is forced to operate largely on replacement demand. Pay-off time comes in the 1950's, maybe before 1955."

Canadians should remember that while this country is closely and directly affected by any fluctuations in business conditions in the United States, the fact remains that differences in government controls in Canada, particularly in respect of prices, should make for a somewhat different 1947 pattern here. Canadian changes may be less sharp than those in the U.S.

One of management's difficulties in the period ahead is that while inflated prices may fall readily enough, inflated wage-scales will not because of union resistance. However, production costs will tend to decline as worker efficiency rises with the ending of bottlenecks in supply, and this, with lower distribution costs and lower prices of raw materials, should permit a downward price adjustment without too great pain for producers. Price declines, of course, will open the way to better markets. In fact, the quicker the price adjustment and the quicker the step-up in productive efficiency, the quicker will be the recovery from any set-back. This goes for the individual producer as well as for industry as a whole.

(*Continued from page 22*)

The Government's task has been at least to maintain and if possible to improve the community's standard of living, while ensuring that some capital improvements are made to assure the future. Dispassionate economists claim that the authorities have erred on the side of the former. No broad plan for the badly-needed re-equipment of industry has been formulated, and none seems to be in course of preparation.

Unfortunately, there is no sign that the general public realizes how serious the situation is. Its standard of values, not surprisingly, is the size of its salary or wage and the quantity of goods at reasonable prices available to buy. Judging progress by this standard, the public is inclined to be restive, and the Government, while issuing formal warnings against complacency, allows more to be spent on consumption-goods than the economic situation justifies.

Out of Alignment

The overseas trade situation, in short, is very unhealthy. Even on the recent comparatively-favorable, visible trade figures, only about three-quarters of current purchases are being met by exports; and a large proportion of those exports are going to countries whose currency is not acceptable in payment for imports.

The war has dragged British overseas trade right out of its pre-war alignment. The Continent takes much more and provides much less. So that the pre-war position where Britain imported twice as much from the Continent as she exported to it has been almost exactly reversed. The proportion of exports to the dollar countries was never large (about 15 per cent) and is roughly unchanged; the problem, therefore, is to pay for the overwhelming proportion of foodstuffs, tobacco, and other commodities now classed as indispensable, for which during the war Britain became dependent on North America.

A year ago the Washington Agreement had just been concluded. In July, 1946, its major provision, the U.S. loan—with the Canadian loan dependent on it—was ratified, to give a total of £1,200 million for a 5-year plan of rehabilitation. But, as events have developed in the second half-year, it seems that the loans designed to re-equip British industry within 5 years will be exhausted within two years—and, worst of all, only a pathetically small proportion will have been spent on industrial development.

The Opposition claims that the only way to get things done is to relax controls and let industry find its own level—though, significantly, there is no movement for the complete abandonment of controls as in the U.S., nor are industrialists averse from Governmental assistance properly applied. A few supporters of the Government blind themselves to every problem and see only uninterrupted progress into a rosy future.

But an increasingly influential section is prodding the Government into more positive planning, so that the country, manifestly unable to compete on equal terms with a cut-throat-competitive U.S., shall at least not be left behind the Soviet Union, with its 5-year plan for rehabilitation and industrialization, France, with her 5-year Monnet plan, Czechoslovakia, with her quick-firing 2-year development plan, and other countries making less-publicized efforts.

The Government resists pressure from both sides, and meantime the country hovers uneasily between free enterprise and planning.

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R. H. L. MASSIE,
President.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and Branches on and after SATURDAY, the 1ST day of FEBRUARY 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 13th December 1946.

Burns & Co.

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A dividend has been declared by Burns & Co., Limited on Class A and B Shares, payable January 29, 1947 to Shareholders registered January 11, 1947.

As Transfer Agent of the Company, we wish to draw attention to holders of Burns & Co., Limited Stock that we have transfer offices at Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton and shares should be registered without delay to insure receipt of the dividend.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

New Highway to Red Lake Camp Adds to Optimism for 1947

By JOHN M. GRANT

As 1947 commences, a bright future is envisioned for Red Lake, an area in north-western Ontario, which first had its name blazoned across the North American continent over two decades ago. Since that time it has experienced plenty of ups and downs so common to mining, but in 15 years has produced around $50,000,000 in gold. One reason why the new year is greeted with such hope and enthusiasm is that finally an all year-round highway has been provided by the Ontario government to this outlying gold camp. The road, constructed in the record time of six months, cost $3,000,000 and is expected to save more than $300,000 a year on the camp's present freight bills. Also, looking backward over the hectic 1946, another reason found is that the Red Lake area enjoyed what was undoubtedly the busiest period of exploration in its history, and ended the year with prospects of adding new mines to the present list of producers.

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The new highway, some 94 miles in length, in addition to aiding the more complete development of the district's mineral potentialities, will open up numerous townships for settlement, serve great pulp areas and give access to a large new tourist and summer resort area. In other words, it is possible the developments which follow may mean a new era of prosperity for northwestern Ontario, and the province as a whole. The greatest significance as far as the mine operators is concerned will be in the saving in freighting costs and time. Freight shipments by air have cost around $100 per ton, $40 by winter transportation and $20 a ton by water route. The present trip from the railroad can be made in four hours whereas the previous land water route took two days. It is anticipated the new road will cut the costs to around $5 per ton. Furthermore, the road will end the weeks of isolation suffered during the freeze-up and break-up periods.

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John E. Hammell, one of those who early sensed the possibilities of the district, and still an active operator there, states that the new road paves the way for increased production and intensified development of the district's mines, and for the birth of other mining prospects in and around the area. It will facilitate the movement by truck and automobile of heavy mining equipment which previously had to be shipped over waterways that are closed during the winter months, Mr. Hammell points out, and adds that no longer will transportation delay for long periods the shipments to the camp of headframes, hoists and other heavy gear essential in extensive mining operations. According to Mr. Hammell the opening of the highway will mean the saving of a year in bringing Starrat Olsen Gold Mines into production, and in increasing mill capacity at Hasaga Gold Mines, both companies of which he is president. A 500-ton mill is to be installed at the former, while the mill at the Hasaga is to be stepped up to 1,000 tons daily, or even higher capacity.

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Exploration activity during the past summer set a record and when the season finished a survey indicated that seven companies had been carrying out underground work, six more already had made plans or were considering going underground, while three others were regarded as likely to resume lateral work. Surface exploration was carried out by close to 100 companies and of these over 65 included diamond drilling in their programs. Surface work also is reported planned for the future by between 15 and 20 other companies. The activities spread over considerable territory and the year's work provided much valuable information to guide work this year.

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Much of last year's interest centred in the Cochenour Willans section, in the eastern end of the field, and as the habits of this mine's orebodies became better known activity spread into Dome, Balmer and adjoining townships. Promotional activities attracted attention to this section, but many of the large Canadian companies, as well as one prominent United States organization, American Smelting & Refining Company, are now represented in this end of the camp. The success of the Campbell and Dickenson properties, where the Cochenour Willans experience appears to be duplicated, sparked interest and both are going underground. The former is under option to Dome Exploration, subsidiary of Dome Mines. Such other well known Canadian mining companies as Noranda Mines, Hollinger Consolidated, Mining Corporation and Sylvanite Mines, have figured in deals in this section of the camp.

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Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, which promises to be the leader of the new postwar producers, where shaft sinking is being continued to 850 feet, with the fifth level to be established at 825, expects to have the entire shaft sinking operation completed around the middle of January. Construction and erection in connection with crushing plant, mill and conveyerways, is proceeding on schedule and limited production is looked for early in 1947. Capacity of the mill will be 400 tons at least, and may be considerably more, depending on the degree of grinding required for satisfactory recovery. It is possible the present installation might handle up to 600 tons a day and further expansion could readily be attained by installing another grinding unit. Lateral development at present consists largely of drifting eastward in the "B" zone on the first level, and also on the second level, where a crosscut has shown the new orebody to have a width of 28 feet. Raising is being done on this orebody from the second to first levels and crosscutting is underway on the fourth horizon.

(*Continued on page 28*)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

O.M.C., Kamloops, B.C.—If you are holding shares of HIGHLAND-BELL LTD., a British Columbia silver producer, you will receive a dividend of five cents a share on Jan. 15. The payment is to shareholders of record Dec. 31, 1946. The forthcoming distribution is made possible by the doubling of the price of silver in 1946, with substantially increased earnings following the intensive program of development initiated by Leitch Gold Mines and associates who acquired control early last year. The company paid substantial dividends in the past, but during the war years it was not possible to maintain shipments due to the manpower shortage. While emphasis at present is on development the company is maintaining production at a profitable figure. I understand the current program is planned to ascertain whether the original Highland Lass and Bell mines, along with other properties taken over in the same area, may not provide sufficient tonnage of medium and low grade ore to justify installation of a mill, and thus add an important new source of revenue to the income now secured from shipping the high grade silver ore.

C.K.H., Brantford, Ont. — Yes, LAURA SECORD CANDY SHOPS LTD. did well, in view of the continuing difficulties, in the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30, 1946. Net for the year was $253,094, equal to 88 cents a share, compared with $234,586, or 81 cents a share, for the previous fiscal year. The 1946 net includes $3,500 refundable portion excess profits tax, $56,950 income from investments and $25,951 profit on securities sold. Net operating profits of $455,012 for the period were up from $442,833 a year ago, while reserve for income taxes, including refundable portion was reduced to $182,000 from $210,000. Sales totalled $3,198,497, contrasted with $2,607,353. Working capital of $1,848,076 at Sept. 30, 1946, compares with $1,904,005 at Sept. 30, 1945. John D. Hayes, president, says while the past year was the first full peacetime year of operation, the company was faced with restrictions on several of its most vital materials. In the picture for 1947 can be seen the possibility of further increases in the sugar quota. There will be a steady improvement in facilities at Toronto and Montreal studios and further additions in the shops already serving Ontario and Quebec.

A.P.F., Hull, Que.—I understand ORENADA GOLD MINES, holding a gold-copper prospect in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec, adjoining south of the East Sullivan property, has temporarily suspended its exploration program. Some 50,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed, but it is now proposed to await underground development at East Sullivan Mines in the expectation that this work will furnish additional information as to the structure which will justify further work. The property is a large one and considerable favorable ground is said to be as yet unexplored. The treasury still contains a substantial amount of cash and the directors feel that the best policy at the present time is to conserve these funds.

J.E.R., New York, N.Y.—Yes, there has been a temporary cessation of milling at BERENS RIVER MINES, east of Favourable Lake, in the Patricia district, with a view to concentrating all available manpower on deepening the shaft and development work. It is proposed to sink the internal shaft another 400 feet to the 3,100-foot horizon to establish two levels, at 2,900 and 3,100 feet. Promising developments have been reported from the present bottom level at 2,700 feet, where a length of 160 feet of high grade gold-silver ore, which will average at least eight feet in width, has been opened in the east drift. Further diamond drilling below this level has indicated the downward extension of the ore shoot for

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Room for a Rally

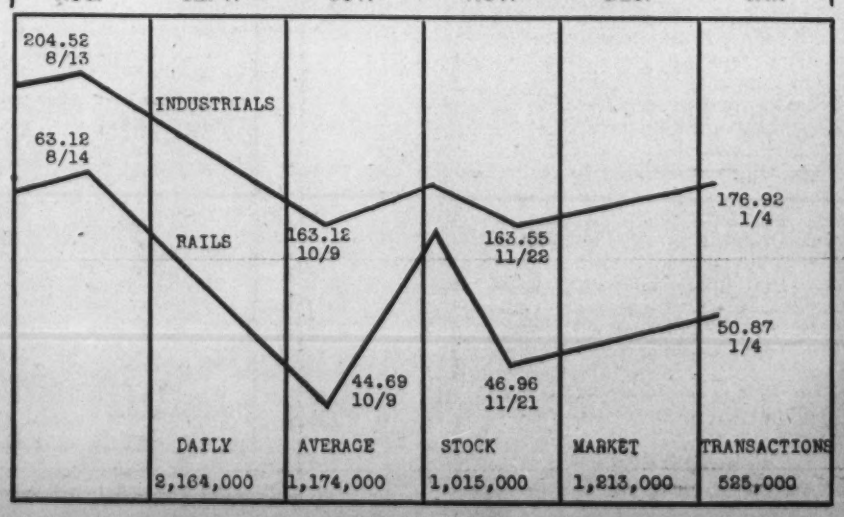
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the past several months has gone some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The May-October decline carried stock prices below the current level of business and earnings. Accordingly, a base for INTERMEDIATE recovery has been established out of which advance has recently been achieved with further eventual advance not improbable.

In terms of the past five years, the N.Y. stock market, entering 1947 at above 175 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, may still be regarded as in reasonably high ground and certainly affords handsome profits to those who acquired shares in the 1941/42 accumulation period. This factor, and a belief that tax rates would be cut in 1947, may have postponed some profit taking until the current period. If so, the first week or two of January could easily witness the bulk of such selling, after which stocks would be freed for further alignment to the broader economic forces at work.

From the longer-range approach, it appears that some readjustment in the economic field will be witnessed in 1947 and it would seem premature to assume that the stock market has yet taken this fully into account. From the intermediate view-point, however, the line of share prices seems distinctly below values as reflected in the business outlook for the three or four months ahead. Thus, barring another seizure of major strikes—and this appears unlikely—there is room for further price advance, or rally, over the weeks ahead.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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at least 200 feet, and it is on these disclosures the establishment of two more levels is planned. Company officials are of the opinion that it will be possible to get just as much ore put through the mill by operating at full capacity later on as by working at half rate throughout. A better operating cost will also be secured by running at full capacity. A dividend of five cents per share was paid late in December, which is the first distribution since the middle of 1943.

P. D. E., Ottawa, Ont.—KELVINATOR OF CANADA has reported a net profit of $221,636 for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1946, equivalent to $2.21 a share on the common stock. This compares with $158,579, or $1.59 a common share, the year before. During the year, operating profit increased from $482,069 to $751,038. Tax provision of $223,000 compared with $165,600 in the preceding year. Net working capital declined from $1,277,460 to $1,142,202. Successful operation was experienced by the company during the first reconstruction year, stated C. W. Hadden, president. Material shortages precluded the possibility of producing in quantities and approximating the sales demanded but, as a result of careful planning and vigorous follow-up, the factory has maintained continuous operations. In dollars, sales have about equalled pre-war business.

G. A. F., Kitchener, Ont.—Lower profits were reported by O'BRIEN GOLD MINES in the fiscal year ended September 30. Net earnings, after deduction of all charges, were $96,537, which figure did not include $69,047 profit on sale of bonds, investments, plant, etc. The profit in the previous 12 months was $257,785. I understand operations are still hampered by lack of labor, but November and December tonnage showed a slight improvement. The company's net working capital at the end of the fiscal year was $1,942,321. Ore reserves were estimated at 179,971 tons, averaging 0.433 oz. gold per ton, a reduction of about 10% from the previous year. A promising find was made by company prospectors at the close of the season south of Bachelor Lake, Chibougamau area, Quebec, but little information was given in the annual report as to results there.

H. G. R., Winnipeg, Man.—GREAT LAKES PAPER CO., LTD., operated at effective capacity in the closing months of 1946 and despite substantial increases in costs the results for the year are proving to be satisfactory, Hon. Earl Rowe, president. The outlook for 1947 indicates that, for the early months at least, there will be a continuance of capacity operations in newsprint. Under these conditions the company, along with others, is taking whatever steps are possible to put itself in a thoroughly sound position. Prominent in such a policy is the redemption of debt and other charges, the modernization and increased efficiency of plant, and the building of an adequate working capital.

H. E. B., St. Mary's, Ont.—HEVA GOLD MINES, in Joannes township, northwestern Quebec, reported on December 30, that drifting east on the 400-foot level had entered the high grade ore indicated by surface diamond drilling. The last two faces gave $10.85 over width of 6.5 feet and $22.05 over 6.0 feet. A test hole in the north wall of the drift, one round back from the face, gave $8 over a length of four feet, indicating that the full width of this ore is yet to be determined. On the first level at 275 feet, further drifting westward extended the ore length to 57.5 feet, averaging $16 over full drift width. The first pleasing underground results at Heva were obtained in an area where only low values were expected and leads to the belief that as drifting is carried west in the section where better grade drill intersections were secured on the first level, results will equal, if not exceed, those now being obtained.

W. G. H., Joliette, Que.—I understand CLAREMONT MINES LTD. is considering resuming underground exploration when conditions permit on its property in Clericy township, northwestern Quebec. The intention is to follow out the recommendations of consulting engineers which call for a diamond drill test of the Caputo shear which crosses the property. Camps have been established. It was reported last month that Claremont had made the final payment under its agreement with Roybell Mines to acquire two of the latter company's claims adjoining the original group. Terms involved a cash payment of $15,000 and the issue of 225,000 pooled shares. The new claims contain a shaft sunk by LeRoy Mines, the previous operators, to a depth of 265 feet. Two levels were established and some crosscutting done on both horizonss.

January 1947

The January 1947 edition of our booklet entitled "Canadian Government and Municipal Financial Statistics" is now available. Included are:

1. Concise financial statements of the Dominion of Canada, the nine Provinces and fourteen of the larger Cities.
2. Tables giving a ten-year condensed comparison of these statements and two tables providing ready comparison of funded debts, populations, tax collections and other factors of the various Provinces and Cities.

A copy will be furnished upon request.

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The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

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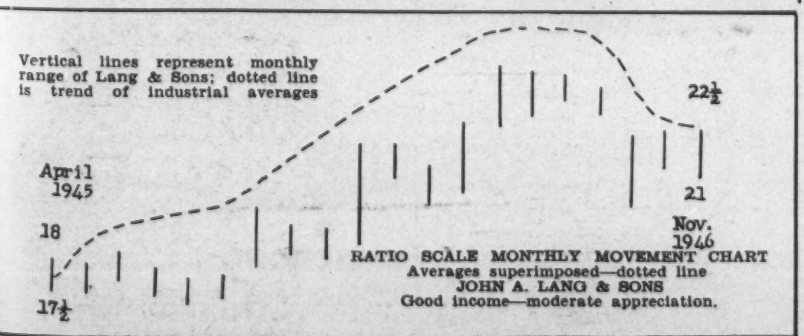
			Averages.	Lang.
PRICE 29 Nov. 46	—$21.00			
YIELD	— 4.7%	Last 1 month	Down .3%	Down 1.2%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 94	Last 12 months	Down 3.6%	Up 7.7%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-1946 range	Up 160.0%	Up 215.0%
FACTORS	—Neutral-Plus	1946 decline	Down 19.6%	Down 32.0%



RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line
JOHN A. LANG & SONS
Good income—moderate appreciation.

SUMMARY:—There seems to be a consistent demand for the leather products made by John A. Lang & Sons, and they seem to be able to make a fair profit on the business they do, judged by the market action of the shares of that company.

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Dominion of Canada Guaranteeing Canadian National Railway Co.	2¾%	2 Jan. 1964/67	101.25	2.68%
Province of Alberta	3½%	1 June 1950/77	103.00	2.58%
Province of Manitoba	2¾%	15 Dec. 1966	100.50	2.72%
Province of New Brunswick	2¾%	15 Oct. 1965	99.50	2.77%
Province of Ontario	2¾%	15 July 1967	101.00	2.68%
Province of Saskatchewan	3¼%	15 Nov. 1960/62	100.00	3.25%
City of Montreal	2¾%	1 Nov. 1963	98.00	2.90%
Greater Vancouver Water District	2¾%	15 Dec. 1964	99.30	2.80%
City of Winnipeg	2¾%	1 Oct. 1966	99.75	2.77%
Shawinigan Water & Power Company	3%	15 May 1971	101.00	2.94%
St. Maurice Power Corporation	3¼%	1 April 1970	101.625	3.15%
Quebec Power Company	3%	1 Sept. 1962	101.00	2.92%
Palm Dairies Limited	3½%	1 April 1966	100.00	3.50%
John Inglis Co. Limited	4%	15 Nov. 1966	100.00	4.00%

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Heart Disease Research Sponsored by Life Insurance Companies

By GEORGE GILBERT

Active in their support of public welfare activities over a lengthy period, the life insurance companies have taken another important step forward in this direction by the establishment of a Medical Research Fund to aid research in the field of diseases of the heart and arteries.

As heart disease is now the cause of most deaths by disease, and as very little is known about the basic causes of rheumatic fever, permanent high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries, there is urgent need of more extensive research in this field, from which policyholders and the public will reap the benefit.

LIFE insurance companies in Canada and the United States, both individually and in their associated capacity, have long been engaged in various public welfare activities of which the people generally have not been any too well informed. In Canada, for example, the life companies contributing to the Public Health Fund have donated during the past twenty years approximately $650,000 for the betterment of public health throughout the country.

In line with the policy established in the early years of the Fund, these contributions have usually taken the form of grants to national organizations to finance demonstration health projects which were designed to become self-supporting. To the Canadian Tuberculosis Association their grants have totalled $241,381; to the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council, $131,150; to the Canadian Welfare Council, $125,302; to the Canadian Public Health Association, $32,500; to the Health League of Canada, $40,000; to the Canadian Dietetic Association, $2,000; to the Montreal School of Social Work, $1,500; to the National Committee for School Health Research, $10,000; other grants to various organizations for social purposes, $63,000. These grants are exclusive of the contribution of $50,000 made to the King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund in the years 1936-40, and the expenditure of about $102,375 on nutrition projects sponsored jointly by the Canadian Medical Association and groups of life companies in the years 1938 to 1945.

Medical Research Fund

Another step forward in the public welfare work of the life companies of Canada and the United States has recently been taken by the establishment of the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund to aid and support existing fundamental medical research in the field of diseases of the heart and arteries. Heart disease is now the No. 1 killer not only among policyholders but is also the No. 1 killer among the population generally.

It is true that despite the prevalence of heart disease, very little is known about the basic causes of rheumatic fever, permanent high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries, which are the main processes that result in cardiovascular diseases. As one expert has pointed out, "if these causes could be discovered, tremendous strides would be made in reducing heart disease mortality. And it must be remembered that today these are not only diseases of later life. They strike at young men and young women, and at those in the prime of life as well." In 1943, for instance, about 38 per cent of all deaths from diseases of the heart and arteries occurred below age 65.

It is admitted that the reduction of the death rates from heart disease at the advanced ages will likely be difficult to accomplish, as failure of the circulatory system may be found to be a natural occurrence at that time of life. But it is pointed out that even a moderate improvement in the heart disease mortality among those under 65 would represent many thousands of lives saved each year in the future.

People are not as familiar with the ravages caused by heart disease as they are with those of other modern scourges. Among the conditions mentioned as associated with diseases of the heart and arteries is coronary occlusion, which is described as the closing off of an artery in the muscle of the heart by a blood clot which forms because the wall of the artery is diseased. This is the prime cause of sudden death by disease, death which may occur without warning at the office desk, on the golf course, or in bed. A "stroke" results from a similar occurrence in an artery of the brain.

Another great scourge referred to is rheumatic fever which, in addition to being the leading cause of heart disease prior to age 40, is an especially tragic disease of childhood. Figures taken from the statistics of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company show that from 1941 to 1945 the average death rate from rheumatic fever among boys aged 1 to 14 was 6.0 per 100,000, almost as great as the combined rate (6.8) for measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria, traditionally the great killers in childhood. The figures for girls are similar.

As pointed out in a recent address by President M. Albert Linton of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, "rheumatic fever has significance not only in the deaths it causes, but also in the necessary hospitalization of sick children, prolonged frequently for many, many months, and costing large sums to parents and communities. The tragedy is that the disease also prevents normal development and education of the children it strikes down. Think what it would mean to parents, if this childhood scourge of rheumatic fever were reduced to the present proportions of the once dread diseases, scarlet fever and diphtheria."

Need is Urgent

As cardiovascular and adrenal diseases, combined, account for nearly one half of all deaths in the country. it is plain that there is urgent need for more extensive medical research in this field. While research has been carried on by specialists and students in various sections of the country, yet, relative to the need, it is admitted that the efforts thus far under way are small, compared wih the research that is being carried on in many other fields.

It was with this need in mind that the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund was set up in the latter part of 1946 by the life insurance companies in the United States and Canada. Its resources are now being devoted to this work, and more than fifty specific research activities are already benefiting from its contributions. It was decided at the outset that the best results could be accomplished by aiding research by many small groups in universities and hospitals throughout the country rather than by establishing a large central research institute.

Accordingly, in the first fifteen months of its existence, 54 grants were made to assist 54 research groups in 43 medical schools and hospitals spread throughout the United States and Canada. In addition, 20 Fellowships were awarded. As most of these grants run for two years, the number of centres at which research is supported by the Fund will be almost doubled by the money becoming available in 1947.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

At the present time I am carrying insurance with the Retailers Mutual Insurance Company, and its rate per $100 is several cents lower than that of some other companies, whose agents explain this difference by saying that this company does not have the money in Canada to pay all claims in case of a catastrophe. This explanation does not seem reasonable, and I would like your view about it.

—F.L.E., Toronto, Ont.

National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company, with head office at Glen Cove, N.Y., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1937 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since October 13, 1937. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At December 31, 1945, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $266,411, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $137,534, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $128,877. Its total income in Canada in 1945 was $205,703, and its total expenditure, $190,984, including $35,713 in dividends to Canadian policyholders. It showed an underwriting gain in Canada for the year of $40,940. Policyholders are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectable.

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Insurance Companies Now Tackle Housing

By JANET R. KEITH

Housing Enterprises of Canada Limited is building houses and apartments for rent in thirty Canadian cities. The capital stock of this new holding company is owned by the life insurance companies operating in Canada. Company heads feel that the housing projects fulfil two important functions of a life insurance company: (1) they provide an excellent outlet for investing funds; (2) they make an important contribution to public welfare by helping ease a desperate national situation.

RENTAL housing of all types is desperately needed in Canada today. Yet the great bulk of new construction is for sale to private owners, not for rent. One government agency, Wartime Housing Limited, is still putting up rental houses. But these are being allotted to veterans only, and the government has announced its intention of withdrawing from the house-building field as soon as the present acute emergency is past.

However, there is a ray of hope for Canadians needing rented accommodation. A large private corporation, Housing Enterprises of Canada Limited, is now building houses and apartments for rent in thirty Canadian cities. This new organization is a holding company whose capital stock is owned by the various life insurance companies operating in Canada. Until a couple of years ago life insurance companies were forbidden by law to own housing of any kind; if they fell heir to a mortgage they had to dispose of the property within a prescribed length of time. But an amendment to the National Housing Act passed in 1944 provided that they could invest up to 5 per cent of their Canadian assets in low or moderate cost rental housing projects.

The decision to let insurance companies enter the housing field was apparently a good bargain from both sides. The government was anxious to see rental housing constructed in Canada, and its long-standing offer to give financial assistance to limited dividend corporations simply hadn't achieved results. On the other hand, the life insurance companies are continually looking for new investment outlets. Experience in the U.S., notably that of the Metropolitan Life, had already demonstrated that an insurance company could make rental housing pay and at the same time perform a valuable public service.

The financial arrangement as set forth in the National Housing Act is that the life insurance companies provide 10 per cent of the cost of constructing rental housing projects. The government, through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, provides the other 90 per cent by means of a mortgage loan at 3 per cent for a term not exceeding fifty years. The insurance companies are limited to an annual return of 5 per cent on their equity, at the same time being guaranteed a minimum return of 2½ per cent during the useful life of their investment. Projects financed in this way are subject to government approval regarding location, construction costs, rentals to be charged, and general administration.

Began Building Last Year

Housing Enterprises Limited launched its building program in the spring of 1946 with projects in thirty different Canadian cities. Its target figure was 3400 new dwelling units of both single and multiple types. The first contracts let were for single dwellings in a neighborhood development in Hamilton, three-storey apartment blocks in Montreal, terrace rows in Vancouver, and single-family houses in Windsor and Stratford. Variety of appearance was achieved in these projects by using exteriors of brick, concrete block, stucco, and wood siding.

It was hoped originally that two and three bedroom units could be rented for about $35 to $40 a month. But rising construction costs made this impossible. On the basis of present costs, rental will range from $40 for 2-bedroom houses to $50 for 4-bedroom houses. Rates for row-housing will be just a little lower, and apartments will run from $46 for one-bedroom units to $60 for 3-bedroom units.

It is apparent that accommodation provided by Housing Enterprises will definitely be beyond the reach of low-income families. This fact seems to bear out the contention of the Curtis Housing report that lower-income groups cannot afford to pay economic rentals for decent housing. Certainly they can't manage it at today's inflated construction costs.

However, there will be middle-class families willing and eager to rent all the accommodation that Housing Enterprises can provide. Some units will be completed in each month from October, 1946, until the spring of 1947, and it is hoped that the entire 1946 program will be finished by June, 1947, at the latest. Plans for a 1947 program involving 4500 units are already being laid.

When Housing Enterprises first called for tenders it became apparent that contracts at a fixed price were a thing of the past. The company finally arrived at a form of inventive contract which it felt was the best possible solution under prevailing conditions. A so-called "target price" was arrived at by negotiating with the lowest reliable tenderer at a basic cost in accordance with company estimates, plus 10 per cent for contingencies, plus an allowance for on-site and off-site overhead, plus a fixed fee. If the final costs were kept below the target price, the contractor received (in addition to his fixed fee) 25 per cent of the savings effected. If the target price was exceeded, the contractor still received his fixed fee.

Securing suitable land for large-scale developments was a problem. Most of the smaller cities provided free land which they either owned or expropriated for the purpose. In such cases the projects will revert to the municipalities at the end of 50 years. In the larger cities Housing Enterprises had to purchase land outright, usually at a substantial cost. Slum clearance offered interesting possibilities, but hardly seemed possible with today's acute housing shortage.

Regardless of how the land was obtained, Housing Enterprises normally stood all the cost of installing necessary services such as roads, water and sewers. In the case of single dwellings, these costs often exceeded the value of the land itself. On lots about 50 feet wide provision of these services averaged $400 to $500 a unit.

Abnormal Costs

In more normal times Housing Enterprises would be able to cut costs by mass buying of materials. But the critical supply situation has so far made this impossible. In fact, some of the projects would have bogged down completely had they not been able to secure salvaged supplies from War Assets Corporation.

Further savings could have been effected if Housing Enterprises had concentrated on a few very large projects in the biggest cities. But since the venture was undertaken partly as a public service, the widespread need all across the country could not be overlooked.

At the present time costs average around $6000 a unit, including land and overhead. At this rate, the funds available to Housing Enterprises will build a total of about 8,000 units. However, the company hopes that with slightly larger programs in the future, unit costs will be somewhat lower.

The president of Housing Enterprises is Robert H. Reid, Managing Director of the London Life Insurance Company. The general manager is D. H. Storms, formerly a brigadier in the Canadian Army engineers. At the head office in Toronto Mr. Storms has managed to assemble a very competent staff, composed mostly of ex-servicemen. Operations in various cities are carried on by subsidiaries of the parent company, known as Housing Enterprises (Hamilton) Limited, Housing Enterprises (Vancouver) Limited, and so on.

The life insurance companies are aware that they may run into difficulties in their new role of builder and landlord. Under present conditions they are not at all sure of realizing 5 per cent on their investment, and they fear the public reaction if they are forced to lean on the government's guarantee of 2½ per cent. As President Reid pointed out recently in a public address, with the company having only a 10 per cent equity, a variation of as little as 3 per cent in gross rentals would represent the difference between earnings of 5 per cent and 2½ per cent.

Some insurance men fear that their companies may lose public goodwill when they become landlords. Others take the opposite view that insurance companies will increase their popularity by providing a badly needed public service. Members of this latter group point to the experience of Metropolitan Life in the United States.

Parkchester

Probably the most famous Metropolitan project is the huge Parkchester development in the Bronx which houses 35,000 people in 51 apartment buildings. Completed in 1941 at a cost of about $62 million, it is said to return well over 6 per cent on invested capital and is the best-paying item in Metropolitan's entire investment program.

Parkchester tenants are well satisfied with their side of the bargain. For attractively designed apartments they pay at the rate of about $52 a month for three rooms with gas and electricity included, a very moderate rent compared with those prevailing in the New York area. All apartments are completely redecorated every two years. If a stove or light switch is reported out of order, it is fixed the same day. There are twenty-two supervised playgrounds and recreation areas.

Mr. Frederick Ecker, Board Chairman of Metropolitan, feels that the housing projects for which he is mainly responsible fulfil two important functions of a life insurance company. They provide an excellent new outlet for investment of funds, and at the same time make an important contribution to public welfare. In the last analysis, all welfare work tends to reduce mortality rates among policyholders.

Canadian life insurance companies probably have little reason to fear that their operation of real estate ventures will lessen their popularity. Most middle-class Canadians are ready to welcome with open arms anyone who will provide them with comfortable accommodation to rent at reasonable prices.

T. A. HENDRY

Mr. D. W. Ambridge, President and General Manager of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited announces the appointment of Mr. T. A. Hendry as General Sales Manager.

Mr. Hendry was born in Kingston, Ontario and entered the paper industry in 1919 after being demobilized from the Canadian Army.

After being associated with Dill and Collins Co. of Philadelphia he joined the Mead Patton Co. in 1923, which Company later became Mead Sales Co. He was appointed Vice President and General Manager, which position he had until 1931.

From 1931 to 1935 Mr. Hendry was Vice President in charge of sales for Fraser Companies with headquarters first in Montreal later in New York.

He later rejoined Mead Sales Company as Vice President.

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History Shows Ideals Worth Fighting For

By W. P. TUTTLE

Man might feel that the river of history flows so irresistibly that there is little he can do to change its course. This is a pernicious doctrine, says the writer. An individual must fight continually for what he believes in and against what he sees as wrong, both personally and as a member of an organized opposition. History records only tragedy when man is bribed from this responsibility by state promises of social ease and luxury. Tyranny and totalitarianism follow.

LIKE Ol' Man River, the stream of history keeps rollin' along. From day to day, the scenes on the banks change — new problems, heretofore deemed remote, suddenly become immediately imperative demanding instant solution. History seems to repeat itself, but it shows its likeness to various phases of modern experiences in a general rather than in a particular way. It is true that man has changed little in two thousand years, but his new equipment with smart gadgets have affected his operations. Matthew Arnold has presented the idea in these lines:

"(Man) was born on a ship,
On the breast of the river of time.
As is the scene on the banks,
So is the mind of man."

Contemplating the unceasing, irresistible flow of the river, a man might well feel that he cannot do anything to change its course—he certainly cannot control the Didos that are being cut-up on the banks — that is, willy-nilly, the ineluctable surge of history will pursue its majestic way, sweeping aside any presumptuous person who thinks he can interfere. Furthermore, if, as Lord Keynes hinted in his last message, an invisible hand is guiding us all towards a better equilibrium, would it not be wise to adopt an attitude of *laissez-faire*? Many a man, we suspect, is asking himself this question, whenever he gets a moment to himself to think at all.

This article is written to demonstrate that this is a most pernicious doctrine. Man does most decidedly have his part to play in the shaping of history. He has a definite role in the unfolding of this great drama, as it proceeds, act by act, to develop its plot.

His reason, says Ferrero, for writing the "History of the Decline of the Roman Empire," was to show his generation that one of the most useful activities of man is to ardently resist all things in which he does not believe, and to fight valiantly for those principles which he regards as sound and virtuous. Ferrero wrote this in 1906, but the idea is as pertinent today as it was some forty years ago. He insisted upon the need of this resistance, because in thus contending against new and untried "isms," a man would impress his own ideas so deeply upon the unfamiliar and novel that if and when they did come to pass they would be tempered to a considerable degree, some of their more drastic features modified, and on the whole their impact greatly softened and rendered less harmful.

There are numerous instances of the ameliorative effect of such resistance to be found in ancient as well as modern history. The value of an active party of opposition is recognized in all democratic governments. Where such a party is lacking, tyranny and oppression reign. But unless the individual carries on his own fight for his own personal ideas, as well as for the ideals of the party of opposition, a powerful and effective element will be lost.

Roman Record

It is interesting to compare the thinking of the old-fashioned rulers of Rome — Augustus and Tiberius — with current opinions of many thoughtful men. Rome had just emerged from her civil wars, and Augustus sought to re-establish the Empire on the firm foundation provided by an ever victorious army. He therefore viewed with alarm the inroads of Eastern despotism, accompanied with luxury, licentiousness and vice. He knew they would destroy Rome. He sought to build an army of sufficient size and strength to maintain the Empire; to conserve Rome's wealth and not to export her money in exchange for foreign silks, wines, gems. He strove for a sober, self-respecting citizenry that would uphold the traditions of the victorious race.

As long as he lived he was able in great part by his own strength to hold back at least some of the dangers he foresaw, and to warn his people what they might expect if they did come. But the great party of opposition that fifty years before had defeated the great Dictator, Julius Caesar, no longer existed. Individuals who might have continued the fight for a democratic Rome had been bribed by the promise of a more exciting life than the staid old Roman had to offer, and preferred ease and despotism to hard work, danger and liberty. When the spate of Eastern habits and customs finally did sweep over Italy, opposition parties had ceased to exist on any scale sufficient to offer effective resistance, and a subservient Senate and indifferent people made possible the advent of a Caligula, a Nero, a Commodus. Proud, free Rome ceased to exist when her people gave up the fight and let tyranny take its course. The citizens had been warned, but they also had been bribed with the promise of free corn, free shows and a life of ease. They were in no position to weigh the pros and contras of the question.

Today, we have the threat of an Eastern invasion, again linked with despotism, and bearing seeds of destruction of our own inherited ideals. The things that have made us great — sobriety, thrift, honesty, kindness and charity, our devotion to the upbuilding of a nation where the majority rules through the secret ballot — are all at enmity with totalitarianism —the total suppression of the minority. This invasion is laden with promises of luxuries; social security, the end of unemployment, the abolition of the need to have to think for oneself, and to fight one's own battles, in short, to drink to the dregs the cup of Lethe—the stupifying wine that prepares for slavery.

Make Opinions Known

In the past, men have made history. The course of the river is marked by dry channels where once the river flowed, but now has been diverted to new canals dug by industrious men. How then can we take the easy attitude of saying that whether we work or not, the time of a better equilibrium inevitably will come, guided by an invisible hand? It is false to suppose that it is fruitless to fight for our ideals as our forefathers did.

Shall all business men keep a discreet silence—all religion turn aside from argument — all our leaders be struck dumb before the onslaught of calamity—all our people refuse to take the trouble to vote against whatever smacks of an economy planned by a few imposing thinkers, who at heart are tyrants? What chance would any of us have if, misled by seductive visions of an easier life, our whole people should be taken captive by Communism and its twin brothers, Fascism and Totalitarianism? Individual initiative and personal responsibility would go by the board, and the story of free men would be only a faint memory whispered by a few wind-swept leaves scattered on the broad bosom of the river of history.

It is our duty, as well as our opportunity, to use every available means to make our opinions known, to join and work for a party of opposition to all projects that take away individual rights and transfer them to self-appointed dictators.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 23*)

Diamond drilling is underway on the third floor. The ore picture is reported as shaping up very satisfactorily and a good profitable grade of ore appears to be assured.

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Zinc concentrates continue to be shipped to the United States by New Calumet Mines, but a more favorable contract for lead concentrates was obtained from Belgium last August and this product is now going overseas. Both contracts are so arranged that the company benefits by any increases in the New York price of zinc, lead and silver. The annual report for the year ended September 30, 1946, shows profits after taxes, but before write-offs, amounting to $471,935, as compared with $429,119, in the preceding 12 months. Net working capital increased $151,164 to $640,499. The balance of $300,000 owing on the 5% first mortgage notes was paid off during the year. Although ore reserves as reported at 944,964 tons indicate a reduction of 66,256 tons for the year, the ore position is practically the same as that reported in 1943.

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In view of unfavorable market conditions, which prevented the carrying out of financial arrangements for continuing development, together with rising costs, Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines, Cadillac township, northwestern Quebec, discontinued operations some months ago and plans to conserve funds on hand until conditions improve. As of September 30, 1946, net working capital was reported at $46,700. Preliminary development increased from $644,105 at April 1, 1945, to $860,503 at September 30, 1946, and profit and loss debit from $245,844 to $251,557. The shaft was deepened to 850 feet and three new levels established, making five working levels. On two of these development work was started on the veins. Diamond drilling both from surface and underground has proved the extension of the favorable ore-bearing structure to greater depth. Additional development has been recommended before production can be resumed.

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A total of 320 companies are engaged in the mining industry in the Northwest Territories according to a list prepared by the Edmonton Chamber of Mines. All these companies are organized concerns with title to one or more claims and it is estimated the companies hold a total of 25,000 claims on which some development or proving work has been done. More than 250 of the companies give Toronto addresses as headquarters. Other companies have headquarters in Edmonton, Vancouver, Montreal, Calgary and other cities. About 60 of the companies have branch offices in Yellowknife. The word Yellowknife appears in the names of 158 of the companies listed. The Chamber of Mines points out that as mining regulations demand performance of $100 worth of work annually to hold title to a northern claim, this would mean at least $2,500,000 worth of development in 1946 to retain titles to the claims in 1947.

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Initial mill run from November shipments of Maylac Gold Mines, the former Hutchison Lake Gold Mines property, in the Little Long Lac area, is expected to return to gross of approximately $20,000. This production was gained from milling 763 tons which was trucked 4½ miles and milled on a custom basis by Hard Rock Gold Mines. It is hoped a second ore shipment can be made in January. The present company commenced actual mining in mid-September. The company is hopeful that hydro power will be available and possibly its own 50-ton milling unit next year. To determine the mine-making possibilities of the property as speedily as possible a shaft sinking program has been authorized to establish two additional levels. Shaft sinking is expected to start about February 1.

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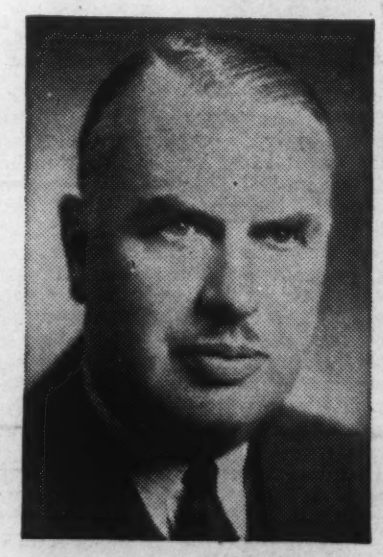
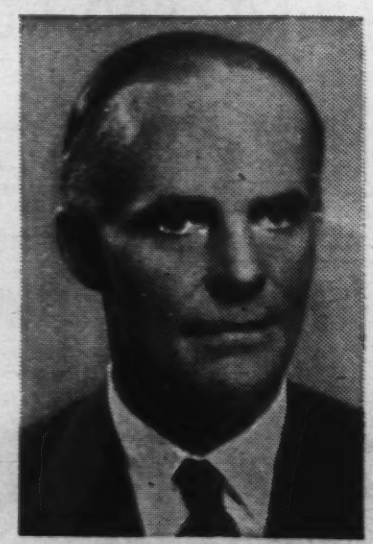
Emphasis at the general sessions of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy convention to be held in Ottawa on January 20-22, is to be on labor relations — a problem that is pressing upon the mineral industry as upon most other industries in this country. In the same broad way, the future of gold production is vitally important to all Canadians. It will be discussed by an eminent American who knows a good deal about it, Arthur Notman, of New York. The Institute, as the national association of the mineral industry, has a broad interest, covering all the great variety of minerals and the multitude of uses to which these minerals are put.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION APPOINTMENTS



LT.-COL. W. E. PHILLIPS

BEVERLEY MATTHEWS



H. B. STYLE

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited held this morning, the 7th January, 1947, it was announced that Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, P.C., G.C.M.G., Mr. A. W. K. Billings and Mr. S. G. Crowell, K.C., had resigned effective December 31st, 1946, for reasons of health.

Sir Thomas White and Mr. Billings have been associated with the Company almost since its inception, Mr. Billings also having acted formerly as President of the Company and having been responsible in a large measure for its present extensive hydro-electric development. The vacancies have been filled by the appointments of Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Beverley Matthews, C.B.E., K.C. and Mr. H. B. Style.

Colonel Phillips is President of Duplate Canada Limited and Fiberglas Canada Limited, Oshawa, and is a Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, Massey-Harris Company, Limited and Crown Trust & Guarantee Company. He was educated at Upper Canada College and at the University of Toronto of which latter he is now Chairman of the Board of Governors. Colonel Phillips served overseas in the first World War, being twice mentioned in dispatches and being awarded the D.S.O. and M.C.

Mr. Matthews is a member of the legal firm McCarthy & McCarthy, Toronto. He served overseas with the Canadian Army until his discharge in November, 1945, with the rank of Brigadier, being mentioned in dispatches for services both in Italy and on the Continent and being awarded the O.B.E. and later the C.B.E. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, a member of the Board of Governors of that University and a member of the Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

Mr. Style, who is an Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of England, is President of the Subsidiary Companies of the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited, operating in Brazil, was born in England and educated there at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was formerly connected with the Venezuela Central Railway and Caracas Tramway Company and for eight years General Manager of the Bolivian Power Company, Limited. In 1939 he returned to England and was appointed Deputy General Manager of the Shropshire, Worcestershire & Staffordshire Electric Power Company and later General Manager of the Wessex Electricity Company.

YUGOSLAV DECREE REGARDING THE DEPOSITION OF SHARES

The Yugoslav Legation, Ottawa, calls the attention of all Canadians who hold, under whatsoever title, shares issued by limited companies with registered offices on the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to the fact that by the Decree-Law of June 17, 1946, all such shares must be deposited with the Yugoslav Legation, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, or with the Yugoslav Consulate General, 1440 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. The deposit of these shares must be made within six months after publication of the Decree-Law, that is to say, by December 21, 1946, however, in the case of Canada this date was extended to February 21st, 1947, in view of the difficulties in postal communication between Canada and Yugoslavia.

Under the above mentioned Decree-Law, it is stipulated that all bearer shares must be converted into registered shares and all existing registered shares must be re-registered with the companies by which they were issued in Yugoslavia. When depositing the shares, the holder must submit in quadruplicate a written declaration, made separately for each company, giving the following information: full name and permanent address of owner, nationality, mother language (if not of Canadian nationality) and when and how he acquired the shares.

All rights to the shares of limited companies with registered offices on the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia which have not been deposited within the prescribed time limit, as required by the Decree-Law, will be forfeited and will become the property of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

No fees will be payable in respect of deposit of shares.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 226

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1947 payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next, to shareholders of record of 31st December, 1946.

By order of the Board.

W. G. MORE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 18th December, 1946.

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